

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 16th December 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 34	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 64; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 60; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	450
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhawan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani- lal Banerji, age 35.	17,300
5	"Birbhum Hitaisi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	700
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	900
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Var- tavaha."	Bhawalpur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacha- ryya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	...	About 300
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Mugura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin,	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahman, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaisi" ...	Medinipur ...	Do.	Anmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muham. ad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaisi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	160
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian age 63.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Coutai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 43	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 40.	650
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 63.	500
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 25.	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,500
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 28.	2,000
HINDI.					
36	"Bala Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	300
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 30; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concluded.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 33 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,350
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joahar, Khettri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	200
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 23 ...	(This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tekrovala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	500
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	2,000
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhl Narain Panday, Brahmin,	300
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	200
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Munaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangotwar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	1,000
PERSIAN.					
50	"Name-i-Mugaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	600
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	400
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	657
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammed Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	...
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 ...	336
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh, (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnai, Ohara, age 36.	460
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	308
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	600
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47.	...

(1483)

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammedan.	
2	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta ...	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly		
5	"Vartavaha"	Banaghat	Weekly		
6	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
7	"Rajsekti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
8	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
9	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
10	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
11	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		

Reference to, and alterations to, the list of names in the preceding page.

Number	Name of the person	Edition	Where published	Remarks
1	John Smith	1st	London	First edition
2	John Smith	2nd	London	Second edition
3	John Smith	3rd	London	Third edition
4	John Smith	4th	London	Fourth edition
5	John Smith	5th	London	Fifth edition
6	John Smith	6th	London	Sixth edition
7	John Smith	7th	London	Seventh edition
8	John Smith	8th	London	Eighth edition
9	John Smith	9th	London	Ninth edition
10	John Smith	10th	London	Tenth edition

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December delivers itself as follows:—

The Persian question.

The present distressed condition of Persia must be a cause of sorrow to all Asiatics. Thanks to the Anglo-Russian Convention—a treaty framed without consultation with Persia and with exclusive regard to the interests of the two contracting Powers—the independence of Persia has become a farce, thereby affording an illustration how a weak neighbour fares by the side of powerful ones.

Strangely enough, a free country like Persia has been divided into two distinct spheres of influence, called respectively the Russian and the English zone, each Power pledging itself not to interfere with the other's action in its own sphere, but rather to support it.

The statement made by Sir Edward Grey in Parliament in regard to Persia, cannot fail to give rise to serious misgivings as to the future of Persia. Freedom in internal affairs forms the touchstone of the independence of a Government. But Persia is not free to choose her own officers. Both England and Russia are pressing the Persian Government for a speedy establishment of peace and order, but are at the same time thwarting every measure adopted by that Government to establish such peace. Sir Edward Grey finds fault with Mr. Shuster for having failed to give satisfaction to Russia, and declares that it will not do to consult exclusively the interests of Persia. He has also advised Persia to comply with the Russian demands. The Persian Government, however, refuses to do so and thereby surrender Persia's independence.

It was at an evil moment that the Anglo-Russian Convention was signed. As a result of it the independence of Persia has been greatly restricted, and bids fair to disappear altogether. It is a pity that a free country should lose its independence for the sake of the interest of England and Russia.

2. We knew, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, that England was a great friend of Musalmans and Musalman dominions, and hoped that under

England and Persia.

British protection Persia would safely pass through her political crisis. But England's reply to Persia in the latter's present quarrel with Russia, has astounded us. We do not know what diplomatic policy underlies the conduct of the Foreign Office of the Government of England in this matter. Some people are saying that, owing to the King-Emperor's visit to India, the British Government is avoiding any interference in the troubles in Tripoli and Persia, lest Their Imperial Majesties' voyage should be imperilled by a war with Italy or Russia.

3. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th December writes as follows on the situation in Persia:—

Persian politics.

Persia is now between the two stones of a grinding machine, the upper stone is Russia and the lower stone is England. It is the Bagdad Railway, constructed by Germany, which has brought about this crisis in Persia's life, for the influence of the railway cannot be thwarted without grasping Persia. Persia will, therefore, be soon reduced to the condition of Egypt, with this difference that Egypt has a single master in England, Persia will have a double master—England and Russia. The truth should never be told in favour of the weaker party. The weak have come to suffer. They must either suffer or die. But there is one over head who can open out a new path for the weak. The case of Japan is an instance of this. Will Persia never develop into a new Japan? Who can say?

4. Referring to Russia's ultimatum to Persia, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th December remarks:—

Christians and Muhammedans.

Is it that in heaven also peace-loving Lord Jesus and the militant Prophet of Arabia in this way quarrel with each other before God? If so the latter must be in a very awkward position. Will He take the side of His Son or His Beloved?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

NAYAK,
Dec. 5th, 1911.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

Oh God! Grant to mankind the capacity to receive the true and peaceful teachings of the Vedas.

HIMAVANTA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

HIMAVANTA,
Dec. 10th, 1911.

RASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

5. Under the heading noted in the margin the *Himavanta* [Calcutta] of the 7th December, gives a long history of the present troubles in Persia which, the paper says, had their origin in the Anglo-Russian Convention, and criticises the *Times* what it calls the audacious remarks that it would be a mistake to call Persia an "independent Power" and condemns the Russian aggression and British acquiescence to the same as expressed by Sir Edward Grey, whose actions in supporting Russia is said to be dictated by fear of Russia.

6. The *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 9th December writes as follows:—

The Persian question. Persia is weak and torn by internal dissension. The wily Russia seeks to avail herself of this opportunity to rob her of her independence on various pretexts. She insists upon Mr. Shuster's dismissal. We are not aware that Russia can demand this under any provision of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Russia, it would appear, is bent upon preventing the establishment of peace and order in Persia, which would be unfavourable to her designs. The organization of the Revenue Department will ensure that end, and that is why she is opposing every attempt in this direction with the tacit approval of England.

Sir Edward Grey says that if Persia wishes to appoint any foreigner, she must have the consent of England and Russia. But would not this turn Persian independence into a mere farce? By a treaty regulation with the Indian princes, the English Government can insist upon such consent in the event of their appointing a foreigner. But there is no such treaty regulation with Persia. The sympathetic English Government cannot fail to see, that, in the absence of full liberty as regards internal administration, it would be impossible for Persia to establish peace and order. It is, therefore, to be hoped that it will try to maintain intact the independence of Persia.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

SHIKSHA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 11th, 1911.

7. A thrill will pass even a cruel man, says the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 7th December, on reading the accounts of Italian atrocities in the Tripolitan war, as published by the

Italian cruelty.

American papers.

8. Referring to accounts of the Turko-Italian war published in newspapers, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th December says:—

Accounts of brutal massacres perpetrated by Italy are coming in from all sides. Europe is civilized. How is it then that she is not making a proper protest against such heinous conduct on the part of Italy?

9. Referring to the demand of Russia that Turkey should allow her warships to pass the Straits of Dardanelles and her desire to establish a relation with Turkey similar to that between France and Germany concerning Morocco, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 11th December asks:—Why does Russia now find the necessity of sending her men-of-war through that Strait? By what route did her ships pass before now? What country she proposes to send her troops to? Why does she find it necessary to create any such relation with Turkey? Why does she want that other Powers should not know of the negotiation before the matter is finally settled? Had Russia been as sympathetic towards Turkey as other European Powers are towards Russia, this object of the latter could have easily been accomplished, but after the bitter experiences of the past, and especially in view of the present behaviour of Italy, the Turks have become too cautious to accept such friendship without due consideration. Who will allow his enemy to enter his door? Russia had better taken back her proposal.

HIMAVANTA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

10. The *Himavanti* [Calcutta] of the 8th December refers to the inhuman treatment of an indentured Indian coolie in South Africa, Abli Gaddi, by his White master as well as the Magistrate whose protection he sought, as reported in the local newspaper, the *Indian Opinion*, and remarks that cases of such inhumanity were unknown even during the Boer regime, and that such cruelty is not found to be practised upon Chinese labourers. Do the Whites of South Africa behave so cruelly towards Indians simply because the latter

Cruel treatment of Indians in South Africa.

happen to be subjects of King George? When will such oppression be at an end?

11. Noticing the ambitious naval programme of Germany for the next Rivalry between England and Germany, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December remarks that the rivalry between Germany and England will not cease so long as a third Power does not make its appearance to eclipse them both.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

12. While noticing the amount of attention that has been attracted in England by the profession of Astrology, Palmistry, etc., the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December regrets that the Government of India does not see its way to stop the "cotton play" gambling which is spreading very rapidly in Calcutta and ruining many a poor victim.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

13. The peaceful manner in which, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, the *Baker-Id* festival has passed off this year in Calcutta, proves that it is the Hindus, and specially the Marwaris, who generally create disturbances on the occasion of the festival and oppress poor innocent Musalmans in various ways. The authorities know this. We hope that every year they will guard the *Baker-Id* festival of the Musalmans in the same way as they have done this year.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December thanks the Government and the Calcutta Police for the peaceful celebration of the *Baker-Id* this year.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th December refers to a remark by Bai Baikuntha Nath Bose Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate at Sealdah, in connexion with the death of one Giris Chandra Saha of Beliaghata, that Inspector Hamilton who investigated the case, should have instituted a more sifting inquiry into the case than he did. The paper remarks that the allegation is serious, and the mistake should be repaired at once.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th October complains that the police have again begun preventing native gentlemen dressed in *dhoti* from walking along the Red Road. The police regulation requires people who would walk along that road to be decently dressed. But is *dhoti* less decent than the half naked dress of Highlanders or foot-ball players, who are freely allowed to walk along it?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

17. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th December writes:— On Sunday last some Beugalis were arrested on the charge of keeping arms without license.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

This is all right. But the Whites can keep arms while the Blacks cannot. This is against the teachings of the Bible and hence a black stain on the Christian Government. Will it ever be washed off?

18. Reproducing the purport of a note in the *Panyabi* of Lahore in which the paper, comparing the results of the cases in which the opposite parties are of opposite colours with those of the cases where they are of the same colour, complains of the colour distinction made in administering justice, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th December, quotes the following lines from an Urdu poem which was sent by its author to some Mr. Frederick in 1889—

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

Those who are killed by a white hand,
Proceed at once direct to heaven,
The law courts, therefore, have made it the custom
That the White accused should immediately be acquitted,
For their motive is always innocent.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

19. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December writes:

A case of lack of foresight.

While prisoners will be released and some happy announcements made on the occasion of the Durbar, to satisfy the people, Serbarhia and Baghi, villages of the Muzaffarpur district, have been given notice that they will have to pay the cost of a force of punitive police. Surely a mutiny would not have been the result, had this notice been delayed a few months. Truly a ruler not gifted with foresight cannot please his subjects.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

Employment of additional police spies.

20. Referring to the rumoured employment of a large number of spies in the 24-Parganas district to watch political suspects, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December asks, why this useless expenditure of the money of the poor tax-payers? Such an arrangement, even under a Viceroy of Lord Hardinge's type, is deeply to be regretted.

HITAVARTA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

The Police Reforms.

21. Repeating its previous remarks about the sufferings of the people at the hands of the lower ranks of police officers, and the discontent resulting from the same, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th December lays down further conditions of organizing the supervising staff suggested in a previous issue and says that the staff should be independent of the control of the police and adequately paid for its services. The question of funds may be easily solved by abolishing the Criminal Investigation Department which is doing more harm than good, and by utilizing the funds thus set free in organizing the new agency which, when formed, would make the retention of the Intelligence Department superfluous, for the people themselves, being no longer in fear of the officers of that Department, would come forward to help the police in detecting crime.

The acceptance of confessions as evidence, which is a great incentive to police tortures, should be altogether done away with. The proposal of examining the person of a confessing accused before recording the confession is ridiculous, for the simple reason that confessions can be extorted by tortures, such as electric shocks which leave no visible mark on the body, and by other indirect means. In conclusion, the paper endorses every word of the *Pioneer*, which wrote as follows sometime ago and firmly believes the matter will engage the attention of the Government—

"Abolish retracted confessions and you will *pro tanto* increase detective efficiency, raise the 'morale' of the police, remove one of the reproaches to which our administration of the criminal law is too often exposed, and secure a far more satisfactory enforcement of the Penal Code."

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

Measures to stop police saloon.

22. The measures proposed to be adopted for the protection of the accused from the police, appear very hopeful to the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December, which says that by protecting the people from the police tortures the Government will have removed one more cause of unrest.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

A Resolution of the United Provinces Government.

23. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December praises the Government of the United Provinces for their Resolution dated the 17th November in which it has been desired that it should be made widely known that since long Government do not hold the antiquated view that the prospects of a police officer depend on his success in securing convictions; and hopes that it will have the desired effect of correcting the police officers who are labouring under the wrong impression.

(b).—Working of the Courts.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

An inadequate sentence.

24. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December is compelled to say for the sake of truth that a fine of Rs. 45 inflicted upon the Reverend George Wilson of Muzaffarpur for false personation is too light.

(d).—Education.

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

An educational complaint.

25. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th December publishes a letter over the signatures of the persons named below, in which it is said that the hitch and confusion that

occurred in the lower primary text examination of students belonging to the schools in the Northern Division of Calcutta were due to the fault of Babu Kshetra Gopal Chakravarty, Sub-Inspector of Schools. But this gentleman has, in explaining the circumstances to the Deputy Inspector of Schools above him, tried to lay the whole blame on the shoulders of Inspecting Pandit Matilal Datta, a perfectly innocent man. In this explanation he has said that he had ordered the Inspecting Pandit to inform all teachers concerned of the examination four or five days before its date. But this is false. As a matter of fact the examination was to be held on the 13th November and the order was given to the Inspecting Pandit on the evening of the 10th. There is a large number of schools in the Northern Division of the city. But still the Inspecting Pandit managed to inform all teachers concerned of the examination within the short two days at his disposal. Accordingly, almost all the teachers appeared with their students at the place of examination at 7 o'clock on the morning of the appointed day.

Matl Babu, the Inspecting Pandit, had asked the teacher of the school in Madhu Ray's Lane to inform the teachers of only two schools of the examination, and they were accordingly informed. He had never told anybody that the examination would be held at 10 o'clock. When, however, the Sub-Inspector arrived at the place of examination at 7-20 A.M. some of the teachers had not yet arrived, so that the teacher of the school in Madhu Ray's Lane proposed to the Sub-Inspector that the examination might be held at 10 o'clock, for that was the usual hour for holding the examination.

Gopal Chandra Ganguli, Atul Chandra Sarkar, Bhutnath Sarkar, Pyarimohan Datta and many other teachers arrived with their students at the place of examination at 7-30, but found nobody there.

The explanation submitted by the Sub-Inspector is incorrect. But the Deputy Inspector out of his love for the Sub-Inspector, is making the Inspecting Pandit responsible for the incident and committing *sulum* on him.

Signatures:—

- (1) Girijaprasad Bhattacharyya, "Mahamaya Pathshala," 21, Pauchanan Ghose's Lane.
- (2) Phanibhushan Biswas, Balaram Dey's Street.
- (3) Jogendranath Chakravarty, Fariapukur.
- (4) Gokulchandra Ganguli, Jeliatola.
- (5) Bhutnath Sarkar, Balaram Dey's Street.
- (6) Pyarimohan Datta, Nimtola Ghat Street.
- (7) Prabhas Chandra Banerjee, Syambazar.
- (8) Atuchandra Sarkar, Umesh Datta's Lane.
- (9) Manmathanath Basu, Tagore Castle Road.
- (10) Rampada Laha, Hari Ghose's Street.
- (11) Priyanath Mukerjee, Ratu Sarkar's Lane.
- (12) Akshaykumar Banerjee, Ratu Sarkar's Lane.
- (13) Sarada Prosad Ghosh, Chasadhopapara.
- (14) Ramnath Ganguli, No. 29, Shibu Thakur Lane.
- (15) Ramrenu Ganguli, No. 55, Kanu Babu's Lane.
- (16) Nivaran Chandra Das, Kumartuli.

26. In a correspondence published in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th

December the proprietor of the school named Sadhanan Institution at 68, Chasadhopapara Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta, complains against the local Deputy Inspector of Schools, Babu Satkari Ghosh, to the effect that since the last year Babu Satkari has been depriving him of all grants from the Government or the Municipality. As regards the municipal grant, this year the correspondent not having received in proper time the form which is sent by the municipal office for being filled up and submitted through the Deputy Inspector, enquired about the matter at the municipal office and came to know that the form had been sent to him, but had most probably been miscarried somehow. The office, however, supplied him with a new form, but the last day for submitting it, properly filled up, through the Deputy Inspector, was

NAY K,
Dec. 6th, 1911.

Babu Satkari Ghosh, Deputy
Inspector of Schools, Calcutta.

very near. He, however, went to the Deputy Inspector's office the next day with the form, but could not find him there. The following day was Sunday, so that nothing could be done on that day. On Monday, the 4th December, the last day for submitting the form, the correspondent fell ill and sent the form to the Deputy Inspector through a teacher, Babu Sarada Prasad Ghosh.

NAYAK,
Nov. 10th, 1911.

27. Babu Srikrishna Banerjee, Proprietor of the Sadhan Institution, 68, Chasadhobapara Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta, writes as follows to the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 10th December:—

Sarada Babu appeared before the Deputy Inspector, Satkari Babu, with the register. On his asking the Deputy Inspector to sign the letter, the latter reddened his eyes and said:—"I will not sign it. Leave the office at once." Our teacher, Sarada Babu, said:—"Sir, for what fault of ours you refuse to sign it." Satkari Babu replied: "I am not bound to offer an explanation for that to you. You go to the Municipal Secretary and tell him that I refuse to sign it." As this was the last day of signing the letter, our teacher had no choice, after this, but to see the Municipal Secretary at his house, and informed him of Satkari Babu's conduct. That functionary expressed his surprise at Satkari Babu's refusal to sign the letter, and said that since it was written in the letter that the Deputy Inspector was to sign it he was bound to sign it. He then directed our teacher to return at once to the Deputy Inspector and ask him to sign the letter, or else to state his reason for his refusal to do so. He further politely informed our teacher that, in consideration of our difficulty, the letter would be received the next day. Our teacher went again to Satkari Babu. He now worked himself up to a high pitch of rage and reddening his eyes said, "why have you come again? I choose not to sign the letter and to offer no explanation for the refusal. If you persist in your demand I shall write on it that there is no institution of the name of Sadhan Institution at Chasadhobapara." Our teacher then said "well Sir, write that." Satkari Babu, however, declined to do so and turned our teacher out of the office. On our teacher informing me of the Inspector's conduct, on his return to school, I became very sorry and accompanied him that day, that is last Monday, to Satkari Babu's house at No. 72, Beadon Street and shouted at the door "Is Satkari Babu at home." A female voice asked from within who we were. We said that we came from Chasadhobapara. The female voice then answered that Satkari Babu was not then at home and did not remain at home at night. You will see him if you call again at 8 O'clock in the morning. We called the next day at the stated hour but was told that he had not yet come back. We then waited at the Chaitanya Library till 8-15 and called again at that hour. We now learnt in answer to our enquiry that Satkari Babu had gone out marketing, we danced attendance at his door till 11 O'clock, when we saw him coming with a pice worth of betels in his hand. I then saluted him and said:—"Sir, if you are so hard upon a poor Brahmin like myself, I shall be undone. The time is expired. Please sign the letter and thereby lay me under an eternal obligation." Hearing this Satkari Babu reddened his eyes and accosted me in a fashion which was about as bad as if he had given me a shoe-beating, and slammed the door before our faces and vanished within. A few wayfarers asked me what the row was about. I answered them in a few words. I then returned home. Not only towards myself but towards many other teachers in receipt of grants-in-aid is Satkari Babu in the habit of behaving in this arbitrary way. I heard that he had refused to sign the letters of eight or nine other teachers in this fashion. Our prayer to the educational authorities is that they will save teachers from such vagaries by appointing a fit officer to perform the function, and our representation to the municipal authorities is that they will henceforward require these letters to be signed by a Ward Commissioner instead of a Deputy Inspector. My parting representation to Satkari Babu is that it is owing to him that I have forfeited two years' grants-in-aid, and that I will try to recover this amount from him.

The editor while disclaiming any responsibility for this communication invites an enquiry into so open a charge against a public officer.

28. In the course of a long article the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 3rd December gives an account as to how Babu Hari Charan, the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, Bagerhat, misbehaved towards the three teachers of the Bagerhat School who had been deputed to assist him in the lower primary scholarship examination of students within the jurisdiction of the Fakirhat and Kachua thanas on the 29th or 30th November last, and also practised great jobbery in the matter of the examination. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter.

JAGARAN.
Dec. 3rd, 1911.

29. In continuation of what appeared in the last issue (see Report on Native Papers, dated the 9th December 1911, paragraph 35), the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th December has the following on the present system of University education in Bengal:—

SANJIVANI.
Dec. 7th, 1911.

CHOICE OF SUBJECTS FOR STUDY.

Under the present system too much liberty is given to students in choosing subjects of study, which are so many and diversified that an institution cannot teach them all, even if it works from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. Government colleges, which do not depend on fees realized from students for their support, admit only a limited number of students and do not give perfect liberty to them in the matter of choice of subjects. But private colleges, which mostly depend on fees realized from students for their support, cannot for obvious reasons enforce similar rules. They, therefore, have to give great liberty to students in the choice of subjects, and, consequently, to teach a great many subjects. But this they cannot do without greatly increasing the number of hours of study. Some colleges have made their hours consist of fifty minutes. Finding even this insufficient many colleges have divided the hours between 10 A.M. and 4-40 P.M. into eight parts. Many colleges again hold their practical classes in the morning and the evening. All this causes great inconvenience, trouble and waste of time to students, for the hours of their study cannot be made continuous. The lodgings of all students are not situated near colleges, so that they have often to loiter about in the street during the intervals. This injures their health and spoils their hours of study at home. Besides all this, the liberty given to students in choosing subjects of study for themselves injures them in another way. When on passing the Matriculation they enter college they are confronted by a large number of perfectly new subjects such as chemistry, physics, logic and even history in some cases. In this state of things they cannot always judge for themselves whether they should take the Science Course or the Arts Course. Now-a-days there is a general partiality towards the Science Course, so that rather too many students take it up for their Intermediate Examination. Some time after, however, many of them discover that they are not fit for it. Moreover, all the students who pass the I. Sc. Examination do not get room in the B. Sc. Classes, for all colleges do not teach B. Sc., and even those which teach it take a very limited number of students. Besides all this, there is another hitch in the matter. Under the present system a student can, in the Intermediate course, take up Science without Mathematics. But such a student cannot subsequently take up the B. Sc. Course, for one who has not studied mathematics in the I. Sc. course is not allowed to study it in the B. Sc. course and who has not studied mathematics in the Intermediate course is not allowed to study physics or chemistry in the B. Sc. Course. The University ought to have prescribed the subjects which should be studied together.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

The standard of study in the Intermediate course has been made too high for students who have passed the Matriculation test. In the M. A. Course the standard in Philosophy and some other subjects has been made so high that it is difficult to find professors to teach them. In the B. A. Course, there

is a subject named General Philosophy in which any sort of question on the subject of Philosophy may be set in the examination. But is it possible for B. A. students to answer any sort of question on Philosophy? The standard has, thus, been made too high for every examination after the Matriculation. Students have, therefore, to labour extremely hard and consequently to suffer from loss of health.

BOOKS FOR STUDY.

Determined to stamp out cramming, the University has ceased to prescribe any definite text-books for study but merely prescribes a syllabus and recommends a number of books. The object of the University is no doubt very high, but by making no distinction between cramming of notes without understanding them and committing things to memory after understanding them, they have merely created a worse form of cramming than what existed before. Every subject of study requires some amount of committing to memory if one wants to master it. The University recommends a number of books, and prescribes a syllabus which is never found wholly in any one of them. It, therefore, becomes necessary for a student to read many books. But does he do that?

In practice, the professor prepares notes for him by drawing materials from different books and the student merely crams these notes without going through any of the original books. This no doubt makes it easy for the student to pass his examination but it gives him no real knowledge of the subject he studies. For this reason, every subject ought to have at least one fixed text-book from which students may have a systematic knowledge of the subject.

MUHAMMADI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

30. It is rumoured, writes the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, that the present Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah knows neither Arabic nor Persian,

The Calcutta Madrasah.

nor Urdu. If one can be Principal of the Institution without knowing these languages, then surely there is no want of eligible men in this country to fill the post. It is not, therefore, absolutely unnecessary, except as a means of providing an Englishman, to get a Principal from England for the Institution. Moreover, there are now-a-days many Mussalmans who know English, Arabic, Urdu and Bengali very well. The subject is a very unpleasant one, and we hope that Government will take such steps as will not put us under the painful necessity of reverting to it.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December says that the names

The Hindu University deputation.

of leaders and educationists are conspicuous by their absence in the list of delegates who are to wait upon Mr. Butler in connection with the Hindu University scheme. It is not easy to see why the deputation should be so anxious to press their views in the midst of the bustle of the Durbar.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

32. Referring to the proposal of the enhancement of school fees in the United Provinces, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma*

Either make education cheap, or altogether stop it.

[Calcutta] of the 7th December says it means throwing a very serious obstacle into the way of the education of "our" children.

Education should either be made cheap or altogether stopped. For its expensiveness prevents the students from acquiring sound education, and little knowledge being a dangerous thing the semi-educated young men, who become incapable of doing any rough work and hard labour as well as unworthy of doing anything better and higher, are very likely to take to mischief-making.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says that it is supposed

The services of the Principal of the Mymensingh Anandamohan College dispensed with.

that the services of Babu Tarapada Mukherji, Principal of the Mymensingh Anandamohan College, have been dispensed with because a student of the institution, Jitendra Kanta Lahiri, was found implicated in the Saparchar dacoity. But the student in question had entered the institution only three months before the dacoity took place. Tarapada Babu has not been allowed an opportunity of vindicating his conduct.

34. Referring to the speech of Mr. Gokhale at the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Society for the advancement of the popular education in Bombay, in which he regretted the very low percentage of literate people in this country, the *Hind Bengali* [Calcutta] of the 11th December says:—The kind of education advocated by Mr Gokhale is what is given to-day in the schools; but we have seen the evil effects of this education as well as Mr. Gokhale himself has seen them; under the circumstances no sensible man will support his education scheme.

HIND BENGALI,
Dec. 11th, 1911.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

35. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 9th December highly praises the courage of the non-official members of the Patna Municipality in strongly opposing and rejecting by a majority the resolution moved by the official side and backed by the Municipal Department of the Bengal Government, of imposing a latrine tax on the poor subjects of the town. The paper hopes that other Municipalities will follow the good example, and show courage in protecting their electorates against objectionable municipal laws.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

36. It is being repeatedly proved in law-courts, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th December, that the fat of serpents is used by dealers in ghee in adulterating this very important and widely used article of food. It ought to be carefully examined whether the fat of serpents used in adulterating ghee is poisonous or not, either acutely or cumulatively, and in the meantime, such adulteration should be prevented by any means whatever.

NAYAK,
Dec. 6th, 1911.

37. On the above subject the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says that the punishment for adulterating articles of food with such poisonous things should be made very heavy. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

MUHAMMADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

38. *Ansut* the same subject the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December prays Government to save the lives of people by suppressing adulteration of articles of food.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

39. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December requests Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in regard to condensed milk.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

(g)—Railways and communications including Canals and Irrigation.

40. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 5th December complains that the fields which are drained by the Orissa Coast Canal are still continuing to be water-logged. This is seriously inconveniencing the harvesting of the standing paddy crops. The attention of the Public Works Department is drawn to the matter.

NIHAR,
Dec. 5th, 1911.

41. The *Vartavah* [Ranaghat] of the 9th December speaks of the silting up of the Churni below Ranaghat. There was a time when the Churni was navigable. But now in many places it is not even navigable to small boats. Near Rampur Boalia it has almost completely silted up. The river ought to be dredged in certain places. If it is silted up, it will lead to (i) insanitation, (2) loss to trade and (3) scarcity of good drinking water.

VARTAVAH,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

(A)—General.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December supports its opposition to expeditions like that against the Abors, by a reference to the highly troublesome tactics adopted by them of drawing their enemies further and further into dense woods, while it disapproves of any annexation of their territories on the ground of the ruinous cost that it is sure to involve, on the analogy of the North-Western Frontier Provinces.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

43. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December says:—

Mr. Montague and Sir H Cotton.

Let us see how Mr. Montagu satisfies Sir Henry Cotton who challenges the statement of the Under-Secretary of State that Abor territory is within the boundaries of India, for the Ex-Chief Commissioner of Assam knows about Abors more than any other Englishman.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

44. Although those, who would like to see the independence of the Abors maintained and the work of the Government not increased will be pleased by the assurances of Lord Montagu given by him in Parliament the

The Abor expedition and Lord Montagu.

other day, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th December cannot help saying that there was no necessity of so much expenditure and bloodshed at the present moment, and expressing its satisfaction to see there is no intention of settling the boundary question with China.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December writes as follows:—

Sir F. Duke at Saint Andrews' Dinner.

Mr. Duke's testimony at the Saint Andrew's Dinner to the improvement of the political situation, to the decrease in the number of political cases and to the circumstance of the people ceasing altogether to have any sympathy with the anarchist propaganda, should go far to reassure those Anglo-Indian newspapers who are apt to take alarmist views. The policy of equal treatment introduced by Lord Hardinge and the strictly impartial dispensation of justice by Judges like Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Justice Fletcher have, in our opinion, mainly contributed to this satisfactory result. We must, however, take exception to Mr. Duke's belief that the people of this country at large had at any time sympathy with the anarchist doctrines. He is right in stating that anarchism, when once it has gained ground in a country, is very difficult to stamp out; and if anarchism had really gained adherents among the people at large, popular sympathy with it could not have, by Mr. Duke's showing, ceased altogether so soon.

We are also glad to hear from him that Government is heartily interested in the spread of mass education and that it intends abolishing the coolie contract system by legislation at an early date.

NAYAK,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

46. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th December has the following:—

Ibid.

It is a satisfactory feature of the last Saint Andrew's Dinner that it was not marked by speeches vituperating natives. At any rate no such speech has been reported in the Press. This was wisely done, for a royal spread followed by copious draughts of liquor is apt to loosen the tongue, and any outburst against Indians would have been unseemly at this time at the Royal visit.

Sir F. Duke's speech has, however, been reported in most newspapers. The speech is a good one. In many places His Honour has spoken out his mind. We note with pride and satisfaction that in speaking of the effect of the present purely literal education of the Bengalis His Honour has given expression to views exactly similar to those expressed by us in this paper and elsewhere.

NAYAK,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

47. Referring to Sir F. Duke's presidential address at the last St. Andrews' Dinner in Calcutta, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th December writes as follows:—

Sir F. Duke's St. Andrews' Dinner speech.

We quite agree with His Honour when he says "We are often told, and with some measure of truth, that the agriculturist knows more of his own trade than any of our wise men have been able to teach him and that he is best let alone." All technical institutes are, as a matter of fact, abortive efforts at teaching arts and agriculture to artisans and

cultivators. Hereditary profession is the best way of learning arts and agriculture. His Honour has, however, truly said that what the Indian agriculturist wants is capital, and the co-operative credit bank system has been started for supplying this want. This system is, however, only a palliative and cannot radically cure the agriculturist's financial trouble. Western methods in this direction can only increase the wealth of the capitalist and the poverty of the agriculturist. The problem is a very difficult one and Europe has not yet been able to solve it.

We do not agree with His Honour in what he has said about removing the labour difficulty in tea-gardens and coal-mines. Whenever there is want of labour in any part of a country it must be understood that there is something wrong in the administration of that place, and in the conduct of the men who engage labour. In the case of the Assam planters, the paucity of labour is due first to the want of sympathetic treatment of labourers by them, and second, to the negligence on the part of the Government to set a proper value on the lives of labourers. When the English first established factories in this country they never suffered from want of labourers, for they were at that time full of sympathy with their native servants. It is only when a master becomes brutal that he suffers from want of labourers. As for the Government, when Assam was being depopulated by Kalajvar, they neglected to spend money for saving the lives of the labourers there. The Assam planters came afterwards and found the country altogether depleted of labour. As for want of labour in the coal-mines, this is also due to want of proper sympathy on the part of mine-owners with the wants and sufferings of labourers under them. The labourer wants to live, and he must be given sufficient remuneration for enabling him to do so. There is too much tendency on the part of the Government to frame laws in every matter. What, however, they ought to do in many cases is to try to reform the character of men.

48. The *Rajsakti* [Purulia] of the 27th November takes exception to the ungentlemanly attack by the *Purulia Darpan* on Babu Devendranath Banerji the newly arrived Post Master of Purulia.

Post Master of Purulia (see page 50 of the Weekly Report on vernacular papers of the 9th December 1911). How does the *Purulia Darpan* know that Devendra Babu's subordinates are dissatisfied with him? The subordinates themselves do not complain against him.

49. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December says that Government is deserving of thanks for the consideration it has shown for its servants by undertaking to provide for the employees of the Opium Department on its abolition.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, speaking of the flutter caused in the Anglo-Indian community by the fact that a number of Anglo-Indian officers will be thrown out of employment on the abolition of the Opium Department, remarks that it is not a little strange that the fact that so many as 338 native clerks will be cast adrift under the same circumstance should not have provoked any comment at all. It is hoped that Government will take the case of these poor clerks into its favourable consideration.

51. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 1st December says that all people have become sorry at the news of the abolition of the Bengal Government's grant to the *Education Gazette* along with the abolition of the grants to the subsidised newspapers, the *Sulabh Samachar* and the *Biswa Varta*. It is hoped that Government will favourably consider the case of the *Education Gazette*.

52. Referring to Sir Charles Bayley's statement *anent* the question of establishing a separate High Court at Dacca, in reply to an address presented to His Honour at Dibrugarh, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says:—

It is a most unhappy question and no one will be able to prevent things from taking their natural turn. It is, however, extremely regrettable that

RAJSAKTI.
Nov. 27th, 1911.

BASUMATI.
Dec. 9th, 1911.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 8th, 1911.

PRATIHAR.
Dec. 1st, 1911.

SAMAY.
Dec. 8th, 1911.

the Local Government is taking a most improper, objectionable and one-sided view on this question.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says that the Partition has had the effect of causing an additional expenditure of about 20 lakhs per year in the shape of the cost of political prosecutions, of additional police force, and contributions from the Imperial Exchequer towards the administrative cost of the new province. There seems to be no other remedy for this than an annulment of the Partition.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

54. Referring to the reply of the United Provinces Government to an interpellation as regards a correspondence in the *Pioneer* signed Indian Civil Service, charging Lord Morley with the responsibility for Mr. Ashe's murder, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December remarks that it is strange that this statement declaring the policy of Government as the cause of political unrest and even approving of the assassination of the author of that policy should not be considered seditious, while Mr. Tilak's utterance to the same effect procured him transportation.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

55. Referring to the two recent appointments to the High Court bench, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December expresses its belief that Mr. Shamsul Huda's appointment will generally be approved of, but remarks that Mr. Teunon could not win public approbation during his officiating tenure of office as a Judge of the High Court.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

56. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December points to a paragraph indited by Mr. Biron in the "Bhagalpur Gazetteer" charging domiciled Bengalis with opposition to inoculation merely because it was "official" as an instance of bitter antipathy against natives. It is strange that such a statement should find place in a Government publication, and that so indiscreet and anti-native an officer should have been entrusted with the writing of the Gazetteer.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

57. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December remarks that it has been a practice with the people of this country from time immemorial to shower flowers and paddy and *darva* grass on their sovereigns. Any interference with this practice is, therefore, likely to cause pain. The people, however, will gladly submit to this interference in case his Imperial Majesty and his consort should in any way experience discomfort from the practice.

SHIKHA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

58. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 7th December publishes a poem of welcome to their Majesties from the pen of Babu Ram Ran Bijay Singh (proprietor of the journal). It contains also a "Coronation Song" in English from Raghubir Narayan Sharan, which concludes with the following stanza :—

'Tis a blessed occasion—a moment like this,
When our country is plunged in an ocean of bliss,
When her fond eye of hope is expectant of boons,
That must brighten her huts and her princely saloons,
From the cot of the poor,
To the dome of the grand,
From the low tracts of moor
To the hills of her land.

From the heights of Himā to the far Travancore,
She will dance in her mirth and her gratitude pour,
And will sing from each plain, from each valley and gorge
"Heaven bless Empress Mary and good Emperor George?"

59. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 9th December also contains

Welcome to His Imperial Majesty.

poems of welcome in Hindi and Sanskrit, and says in its leader that India is exceedingly fortunate in having such a powerful, glorious, just and affectionate Emperor as His Majesty George V.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

60. Who says that India is unfortunate, asks the *Hindi Bangavasi*

Welcome to Their Majesties.

[Calcutta] of the 11th December, for the unfortunate cannot have the honour and pleasure of seeing the Emperor.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Dec. 11th, 1911.

After welcoming His Majesty most heartily the paper says :—

We do not find adequate language to give expression to our delight so we must see Your Majesty and remain silent. What may we present to Your Majesty, for we have nothing except affection and devotion?

61. The 2nd of December 1911, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th

The Royal visit.

December, is worthy of being written in letters of gold in the history of India, for it was on this day

HITVARTA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

that the Emperors the greatest monarch of the world, on whose dominions the sun never sets, sanctified its soil by setting foot on it. Never before, at least in this Kali age, has India had the good fortune of having such a powerful ruler in it. If the children of the soil, standing round their Emperor, challenge the whole world to show their equal they would be perfectly justified. The country has become holy by obtaining the sight of the King, and is expected to reap its fruits soon. The paper is perfectly convinced that the mist of many a misconception would now be cleared off by the strong light of royal glory. Verily the owls of sedition and disloyalty would hide their faces for ever. May prosperity follow the footsteps of their Emperor is the prayer of crores and crores of Indians.

62. The leader of the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th

Welcome to Their Majesties.

December is a metrical welcome to Their Majesties in which the writer expresses gratitude for the care

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

and affection which the King bears for his most loyal Indian subjects, and says that great distress would have been the lot of this country had it not come under the benign protection of the British Government.

His Majesty is appealed to do something in commemoration of his visit to India which may raise the country from its present state of degeneration.

63. It is a memorable day for all Indians, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, which saw the landing of Their

The Royal visit.

Imperial Majesties on the Indian soil. The thirty

SAMAY,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

crore inhabitants of the soil most cordially and loyally welcome Their Imperial Majesties, and pray for their happiness and long life. May God make the Royal visit the source of immense good for India.

64. The *Ratnakar* [Calcutta] of the 9th December says that it would

Welcome to the King-Emperor.

have been a source of gratification to it to behold the Emperor, but the wishes of the poor are never

RATNAKAR,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

gratified. Let the Emperor be graciously pleased to accept the offering of reverence which is all that it is in its power to bestow.

With the help lent by the English nation, India is trying to advance along the path of progress.

This Imperial visit will be an ever memorable event in Indian history, and it is to be hoped that Indians will avail themselves of this unique opportunity to show their loyalty to the Emperor.

65. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th December has an eloquently-

The Imperial visit.

worded article dwelling on the magnitude of the love for India which has actuated the King-

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

Emperor to visit at some personal inconvenience his Indian territories and on the beneficence of British rule in general.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

66. Referring to the landing of Their Imperial Majesties on Indian soil, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 7th December says:—
The Royal visit.

After seven hundred years an English sovereign has left the bounds of Europe, not to visit his Australian, South African, or Canadian white subjects, but to be coronated again in India amongst his coloured Indian subjects. A great social and political ferment is now going on in England. The seas through which Their Imperial Majesties have passed in coming to India are now seats of a great war, Italian battleships are patrolling them in search of enemies. Reports have been circulated in England that the Indians are trying to drive Englishmen out of India, Indian youths are murdering officials and so forth. But such is Their Imperial Majesties' love for India that, in spite of these obstacles, dangers and difficulties, they have come to the country to bless its inhabitants with their august presence amongst them. All Indians are bound to Their Imperial Majesties for their high qualities and the special favour shown to them. All India most cordially and respectfully welcomes Their Imperial Majesties and will try its best to make them happy and satisfied.

MUHAMMADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

67. After two hundred years, writes the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, India is again seeing the face of her sovereign. We Indians have, however, nothing but

Ibid.

our loyalty and the tears of our eyes to greet Their Imperial Majesties with. They will come to Calcutta, but we shall have no opportunity to see them at that time, for the weak do not enjoy that privilege. Can men have such large hearts as to extend that privilege to the weak?

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

68. What a joy for the Indians, writes the *Moslem Hitaiishi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, that Their Imperial Majesties have come amongst them, braving the perils and discomforts of a long and distant voyage. Blessed are we in being the recipients of such love from Their Imperial Majesties. But we Bengali Musalmans are very poor and have nothing but our sterling loyalty with which to greet them. Under British rule we are enjoying such peace and freedom as no other Government on earth could give us. We, therefore, always pray to God for the permanence of British rule in India. Your Imperial Majesties, we pray to the Almighty for a long life, a healthy body and a happy and prosperous rule for you.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

69. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 8th December writes:—

"Welcome to the King-Emperor."

The landing of the King-Emperor on Indian soil is indeed a unique event of auspicious significance in India's annals, for never before in the palmiest Musalman or Hindu days had she a sovereign so powerful or a sovereignty so exercised with equal regard for the rights of all classes of subjects. The visit is proof that India is henceforth one of the prized treasures of the English people, that her people are no longer to be regarded as aliens but as heirs to a common heritage and as fellow-subjects of Englishmen. The great Bhishma affords the best example of the relations which ought to subsist between sovereign and subject. He held it his duty unquestioningly to place his sword and influence at the service of his sovereign, Duryodhan, regardless of the justice or otherwise of the latter's cause: "This my body and the intelligence which this body sustains belong to my sovereign; I cannot utilise them in the service of another. I know not righteousness, I know not unrighteousness, I care not for this world and I care not for the next world—this body which has been nourished on food by the sovereign and which has been kept alive so long under the shelter of that sovereign—this body and this influence has to be applied to the service of that sovereign—this I know; and I have learnt from my preceptors that this is the one duty of a subject. My person shall be dedicated to the service of my sovereign." This was the old Hindu ideal. And what is wanted at the present moment is a revival of the same spirit towards our present King-Emperor, whose rule has established a universal peace over India and created a fraternal feeling among its diverse peoples.

70. Referring to the Royal visit, the *Varlavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 9th December says:—

Welcome to Their Imperial Majesties.

We shall no longer have to be sorry at the thought of being subjects of a foreign sovereign. The sovereign of India is going to be India's own. According to the Hindu idea, he is an incarnation of god Vishnu and his sight is meritorious. He is coming with his Imperial Consort amongst us. What a joy! Let the Brahmins who blessed the great Puranic monarchs of India bless them also. How affectionate Their Imperial Majesties must be towards us that they have come to see us with their own eyes. God bless his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. God bless Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Ibid.

71. The marginally noted papers also welcome Their Imperial Majesties in the above strain.

VANTAYANA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

NINAR,
Dec. 12th, 1911.

PALLIVARTA,
Dec. 12th, 1911.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Dec. 11th, 1911.

72. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December contains the following address of welcome to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress:—

Welcome to the King-Emperor.

Welcome! Emperor and Empress of India. Three hundred millions of men and women, your loyal subjects in India, welcome you to-day with delight. The vast tract from the Himalayas to the seashore rings to-day with acclamations. Poor India has put on to-day a festive appearance in your honour. A current of joy is flowing to-day all over the country. The whole of India is agitated to-day at your auspicious visit, like the ocean's breast at the sight of the moon. May the paths you tread be strewn with flowers. May your Indian visit bear fruit. May it inspire the present and influence the future. The millions of ever-faithful Indians pray to God to-day for your complete happiness, perfect health and unimpaired sovereign glory. Welcome! Emperor and Empress. May your residence in India be happy.

Emperor! a new era has been inaugurated in the history of India. India, that central jewel in the British dominion, is resplendent to-day with your reflected lustre. The sun never sets on your dominion. You are the master of half the globe. Though wearing the diadem of an emperor, you have remembered India first of all.

The spectacle of the King of Britain setting foot on the shores of India decorated with palms, and his greeting by subjects of diverse races and religious persuasions is a unique and unprecedented one. The boast that an Indian poet put in the mouth of an Indian suzerain that so long as the earth rolls on it is mine, becomes only the King of England.

Emperor, the empire of Manu, Ikshvaku, Bharat, Ramchandra and Yudhishtir is now yours. In that Indraprastha, dyed one day with the blood of kindred, by Jaychand and Prithiraj, the princes of India are gathered together to do you homage, like a garland of jewels strung together with the thread of amity. Indians have set up to-day your coronation pavilion on that very spot where the demon artist, Maya, once erected the bejewelled courthouse of Yudhishtir, so that even Elysium has reason again after ages to envy you the splendour of your royal pavilion.

Come, Emperor, to this land of bards and sages. The ice-capped Himalayas, the billowy Indian Ocean, the sacred streams Ganges and Jumna hail you to-day.

O Emperor, into this ancient oriental land do you infuse to-day the youthful energy of the West. May the union of East and West prove fruitful. May the wisdom and spiritual knowledge of the East befriend the West in its striving after perfection and may the science and energy of the West befriend the East in the struggle for existence. In India, by the influence of the Emperor and Empress, may all overcome obstacles, meet with good fortune, obtain every wish and be blessed every way.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

NAYAK,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

73. Referring to His Imperial Majesty's reply to the address presented to him at Delhi by the members of the Imperial Council on behalf of the people of India, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says:—

We have been honoured and gratified by His Imperial Majesty's words. May honour and glory always attend the path of Their Imperial Majesties. Blessed is India in having them as her Emperor and Empress.

In this connection we would like to suggest that some change should be made in the title and position of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He is no longer merely the son of the King of small England. He is also the heir-apparent of the Indian Emperor. He ought, therefore, to be endowed with the title of Yuvaraj of India, and arrangements ought to be made for his stay in this country for some years to be acquainted with its people and Government.

BNARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

74. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December says that the King-Emperor's speech in Bombay in which His Majesty noticed the scarcity in the Presidency,

King's Bombay speech. which but for the recent rains was so imminent, is full of sympathy and recalls to memory his Guildhall speech as the Prince of Wales after his return from India, in which he appealed for sympathy on the part of the rulers.

NAYAK,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

75. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says:—
The Maharana of Udaipur, a prince of the Solar Dynasty, successor of Bappa Rao and occupier of the throne of Pratap Sinha, has been appointed Prince-in-Waiting to His Imperial Majesty. What can be a greater proof of British supremacy in India? The incident kindles in our minds burning memories of the past. Thy will be done! O Providence of India.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

76. Referring to the proposal of the *Bengalee* that as a Coronation boon the "Partition of Bengal" be annulled, the *Durbar Gazette* of the 8th December says that like the Bengalis the Muhammadans also are looking towards His Majesty for a boon which would be most welcome to them if it be in the shape of sympathy towards their suffering co-religionists in Tripoli and Persia.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 10th, 1911.

77. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 10th December disagrees with the *Beharee* of Bankipore's suggestion that Behar should form a separate province with Orissa and Chota Nagpur as these two being backward places would rather retard the progress of Behar.

NAYAK,
Dec. 10th, 1911.

78. While welcoming the news that civil employes receiving a pay not exceeding Rs. 50 are to receive a bonus of half-a-month's pay on the occasion of the Durbar, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th December would have that boon extended to civil pensioners receiving pensions not exceeding the above amount.

BNARAT MITRA,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

79. In its third article on "His Majesty's Visit" the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th December gives its views as to what should be the form of the Royal gift in commemoration of the Durbar.

The paper begins with describing the powers and duties of a king according to the Hindu ideals of the State as laid down in their *shastras*, and quotes passages from the *Vedas* and the *Manu Smriti* to show that the relation between a king and his subjects is that of inter dependence, and that the king as much needs to be loyal to the people as the latter to the former.

This relation between the king and the people ceased with the advent of the Muhammadans in this country, and "might is right" became the principle of administration. The people under the Muhammadan emperors, however, had the advantage of being able to communicate direct to the Sovereign their grievances and to attract his personal care and attention. But now the people of India neither have the rights and privileges they enjoyed under the Hindu rulers, nor can they lay their grievances before their emperor as they could in the reign of Akbar or Jehangir. His Majesty George V neither has the opportunity of knowing the real condition of the masses, nor can he hear them relate their own tale of distress. So the Indian subjects find themselves

deprived of the rights of a people under a constitutional government as well as of the advantages of an absolute rule, while they are labouring under the defects and disadvantages of both the forms.

Under the circumstances His Majesty should be pleased to announce such a gift as would make the people happy.

The paper prays for the following three boons:—

(1) Announcement that in so many years self-government will be granted to India.

(2) Ownership of the land be transferred from the Government to the people, and to the former be left only the right of realising taxes as is the case in England.

(3) Command for enactment of law to protect the Indians from the bad treatment of the self-governing colonies.

80. On the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, writes the *Chinsurah Vartasaha*

Durbar boons.

[Chinsurah] of the 10th December, something should be done to relieve the masses of India of the weight of their poverty. The Chankidari-tax ought to be abolished.

81. Apropos of the remark of a correspondent of the *Pioneer* that

Indian and Royal boon.

Indians can expect no boon from the King-Emperor as His Imperial Majesty does not receive personally even a single piece of the Indian revenue, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December remarks that Indians are fully justified in asking for boons seeing that he is their sovereign and all taxes are realized in his name.

82. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 9th December welcomes Their

Boons prayed for.

Imperial Majesties to India and prays the King-Emperor to grant the Indians the following boons:—(1) Colonial form of Self-Government, (2) free primary education, (3) annulment of the partition (4) release of political prisoners imprisoned after the partition of Bengal, (5) repeal of repressive measures and (6) holding of the civil service examination in India.

If these prayers are granted, His Imperial Majesty's name will be written in indelible letters of gold on the pages of history.

83. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 9th December wants to know if

"A piteous appeal."

Abinash Chandra Bhattacharyya, one of the convicts in the Alipore Bomb Case, is not going to benefit by the King-Emperor's clemency, which his wife has petitioned for.

84. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December has reasons to apprehend that the people will not be able to set eyes on

The Imperial visit.

their sovereign and thus be disappointed in a most cherished expectation. It is a pity that the Indians will not be allowed an opportunity of seeing the King-Emperor, nor the King-Emperor of seeing them. It is also to be regretted that the Imperial visit will not leave behind it any permanent memorial, such as ancient sovereigns of this country have left behind them and as serve to recall their memory to remote posterity. It is a pity that the fairy realm set up at Delhi at an immense cost will vanish suddenly into air, as soon as the Durbar is over, as by the touch of an enchanter's wand.

Some of the arrangements of the Durbar Committee also betray a niggardly spirit, such as the arrangement that guests, if they chose to stay more than 10 days, should pay their own way for such additional days, an arrangement most repugnant to oriental notions of hospitality.

85. A correspondent says, writes the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar*

Durbar medals to students in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Patrika [Calcutta] of the 7th December, that in Eastern Bengal and Assam students of Government and aided schools only are getting Durbar medals.

Such a distinction between students of Government and aided schools and private schools is most unfortunate. It is bound to cause pain to the students of private schools on this great occasion of rejoicing.

86. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December draws the attention of

The Children's fête.

the authorities concerned to the necessity of taking school children to the maidan in some sort of conveyance and giving them food between 1 and 2 P. M., as it is a notorious fact that they take tiffin at that hour. The first may be provided for by

CHINSURAH
VARTASAHA.
Dec. 10th, 1911.

CHINSURAH
VARTASAHA.
Dec. 10th, 1911.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 8th, 1911.

KHULNAVASI.
Dec. 9th, 1911.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 9th, 1911.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 8th, 1911.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 7th, 1911.

HITAVADI.
Dec. 8th, 1911.

an arrangement with the Tramways Company and the second by an arrangement with sweetmeat vendors.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA
Dec. 7th, 1911.

87. It is a pity, writes the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA* [Calcutta] of the 7th December, that the large sums of money that are being collected for celebrating

the Durbar will all be spent on amusements, and nothing will be done to remove the poverty, insanitation and so forth from which all parts of India suffer. It is, however, in the latter way only that the Royal visit can be preserved in the memories of the masses.

BANGAVAN,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

88. The *Bangavani* [Calcutta] of the 9th December is confident that Sir Lewis Dane will do justice to the petition of certain members of the royal family at Delhi about granting them scholarships to enable them to study at a local Anglo-Arabic school up to the Matriculation Examination and later, if possible.

SAHYADRI
SAHYADRI
Dec. 7th, 1911.

89. The *Sahyadri* [Calcutta] of the 7th December publishes letters from Rajbari, Bogra, Brahmanberia and Nababganj strongly protesting against arrangements to celebrate the Durbar by theatrical performances and nautches by public women as immoral and highly objectionable.

SAHYADRI
SAHYADRI

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

90. The Delhi Durbar Committee, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th December, has at last sent first class railway tickets for newspaper representatives.

SAHYADRI
SAHYADRI

SANAY,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

We are glad that the members of the Committee have tried to rectify a great mistake on their part. Mistakes are inevitable in such a gigantic affair as the Durbar. In Calcutta the tickets arrived on Monday, too late to be of any use to the gentlemen for whom they were intended, they having started for Delhi on the previous Sunday.

91. Arrangements, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, have been made in every subdivision to celebrate the Delhi Durbar with *clat* and police officers are going round villages collecting subscriptions. Although they are saying that those who are able and are willing may pay, the very sight of the police is inducing many people to pay subscriptions even against their will. The Royal visit is an occasion for universal joy. The authorities should do nothing in this connection which will give pain to people's minds. The police should, therefore, be kept aloof from all celebrations of the Royal visit. The Indians know very well how to show loyalty to their sovereign. It is hoped that everything concerning the celebrations will be done according to Lord Hardinge's personal direction and desire.

SAHYADRI
SAHYADRI

SAHYADRI
SAHYADRI

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA
Dec. 7th, 1911.

92. It is reported, writes the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA* [Calcutta] of the 7th December, that subscriptions of Rs. 1 each are being realised from the students of schools in Calcutta for celebrating the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to the city. Payment of subscriptions ought never to be rigidly enforced on such an occasion, and every one ought to be allowed to pay only as much as he likes.

NAYAK,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

93. Suryyakanta Misra, Secretary of the Chatra Young Men's Association, Gobardanga, 24-Parganas, writes as follows in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th December:—

The Delhi Durbar will no doubt be a most memorable and joyous occasion for all Indians, and extensive arrangements are being made throughout India for celebrating it. After two hundred years a real sovereign is going to sit on the throne of India at Delhi and receive the homage of his loyal Indian subjects. It is an occasion of special rejoicing for the Indians, because for the first time during British rule over them they will see the face of their sovereign. There can, therefore, be no question about the necessity of celebrating the occasion with befitting grandeur. Let people give expression to their joy in the best way they can. But it is a matter of great regret that a class of people is taking advantage of this opportunity to fill their purses by extorting money from poor starving people.

In almost every village union the president panchayat or the collecting panchayat or, in some cases, the president panchayat combining openly or secretly with the collecting panchayat is extorting with threats from poor

helpless villagers more than they are in a position to pay with the help of dafadars and chankidars. This is being done in even villages where respectable people live, for no Indian, filled as his heart is with loyalty, can object to the purpose for which money is being realized. Respectable people are paying subscriptions for celebrations at different places as, for instance, the head-quarters, the thana and the village. No one objects to this, for they are able to pay, and even in the case of money realized from poor villagers no one will have anything to say if it is really spent in celebrations of the Durbar. Nothing can, however, be more regrettable than that it should be misappropriated by its collectors. Everybody should be careful to prevent this.

In a separate paragraph the editor says that in villages the frightened panchayat, the so-called village headmen, who are merely busy nobodies, and police officers are oppressing poor people too much on the plea of loyalty. Celebrations of loyalty performed with money realized by means of such oppression will not surely satisfy the Government or Their Imperial Majesties. Letters of complaints are coming in from all sides and will be published gradually. Can nothing be done to check the hands of mischief-makers?

94. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December publishes a telegram from its representative at Delhi, highly commending the arrangements as regards accommodation and food of the Press representatives. The sanitary arrangements are also excellent. Government has also at last provided Press representatives with free passes. It would have been spared a good deal of painful criticisms if this arrangement had been made earlier.

95. Neither Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, nor Babu Matilal Ghosh, writes the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 8th December, is going to Delhi to attend the Coronation Durbar, so that the Bengal newspaper press will not be represented at Delhi by any great personality. We do not know whether this will be good or bad. But it is significant no doubt.

96. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 10th December has the following:—
We hear that on their arrival in Calcutta Emperor George and Empress Mary will not go out to see the town, and will not appear before the poor residents of the town. We hear that on the way from Prinsep's Ghat to the Viceregal palace the poor townspeople will not be allowed to stand by the roadside. That is why we asked before, who will then see the King? If the poor of a country, where 80 per cent. of the population are extremely poor and where half the population do not know what it is to have a full meal from year's end to year's end, are denied the pleasure of beholding their sovereign, who will then pour out a limpid stream of loyalty and worship the sovereign? Who will then acclaim the Emperor with pure, innocent and unselfish hearts and with unfaltering throats. The mere fact of a handful of rich sycophants and title-hunters beholding the sovereign either on invitation or by the purchase of tickets will not constitute sight of the sovereign either for Indians or for Calcutta citizens at large.

In Bombay the Emperor saw the town and witnessed the illumination. Why should he not do so in Calcutta? In Delhi he is going everywhere and people are acquiring religious merit by seeing the sovereign from behind lines of troops, from balconies and from terraces. Why should the residents of Calcutta be deprived of that privilege? Some suppose that this will be because Calcutta is seething with sedition and disaffection pervades this Babu land. That is why, from a fear of accidents, the sovereign and his Consort will remain shut up as it were in the Viceregal palace. He will on some occasions drive through the maidan and the European quarters but never through the native quarters. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe this. We have not so mean an opinion of the intellectual calibre of our rulers. We imagine that there will be no driving through the town on account of inconvenience in some other way. But why should not Their Imperial Majesties drive through the populace on the occasion of their entry into the capital? Why should not the poor be allowed to behold their sovereign? Who shall answer this question?

We shall now ask a question. To what purpose is about a crore of rupees spent every year from the Bengal exchequer in maintaining policemen? In

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

NAYAT,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

NAYAT,
Dec. 10th, 1911.

walking the streets of Calcutta we come across constables, head constables and darogas as plump as partridges. What service do they render for thus fattening on the people's money? Are the police no better than ornamental figureheads? It is the duty of the police to guard the sovereign wherever he may choose to go? If the police are unequal to the task and the sovereign has, as a result, to sit in a corner of a house, they richly deserve to be cashiered. Such is the practice in this country. The Raja's daughter Vidya got *envious* as a result of a secret amour. But it was the head of the town police who ran the risk of decapitation for his remissness to keep strict watch. Man is liable to sin and must commit some crime or other. It is the duty of the police to prevent the commission of crime. To what purpose else are they maintained with the people's money and rendered all-powerful? The police are to-day all in all in Bengal, merely because they may prevent the spread of disaffection and keep disaffected subjects from throwing difficulties in the way of the administration. Who is then to blame if, in spite of the existence of an army of stout policemen, of plump police officers like Rai Bahadur and Rai Sahab and of a host of detectives, the people of the country will not be allowed to set eyes on their sovereign merely because of the escapade of a handful of striplings? The people or the police? In the *Badshahi* days it was the heads of the town police who were ordered to be beheaded whenever the people became disaffected. But times are changed and the police run no such risk in these days.

Jesting apart, do what you will, we will behold our sovereign. We are planning to march two lakhs of poor Hindu and Musalman citizens of Calcutta under the leadership of Babus Surendranath Banerji and Panchkari Banerji and of two Musalman Maulvis (probably Maulvi Leakat Hossein and Abul Kasem), to the Viceregal palace and set eyes on Emperor George and Empress Mary seated side by side. We shall see what the judicious Viceroy Lord Hardinge does and how the police deal with us. What presumption! to deny the great bulk of the citizens of Calcutta the sight of their sovereign! Our adored sovereign has come out with the express purpose of being seen by us, and we are to be denied that privilege merely because of the cowardice of a handful of men! Come, readers of the *Nayak*, come Bengalis, Marwaris, Hindusthanis, Kshetris, Musalmans and Pathans, go to every part of the town and seek out the poor, the *sanyasis* and *fakirs*. We shall collect the poor of all communities, and to show the majesty of poverty go with them to the Viceregal house and tell the Emperor:—Look! O sovereign, it is we who are your Indian subjects; it is the mites contributed by us that have rendered your Indian empire so richly bejewelled. Look at us and let us gaze our fill at you, and swell with pride to think that, Emperor as you are, of a poor people like ourselves, you are invincible in the world and an object of envy even to wealthy Europe. We are objects of your protection. Such a sight is unprecedented.

We want to know who shall thwart this longing. We want to know who shall dare to deny the poor, the *sanyasis*, their wish? The authorities may depend upon it that we will behold the sovereign. If they arrange for this, well and good. If not, we will make our own arrangements.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

97. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 9th December has heard that the houses situated at the roads which His Majesty will pass at Arrah while proceeding to attend the church service have been ordered to be vacated for that day.

If it is true, the people of Arrah must be very unfortunate, remarks the paper, to be not allowed a glance of His Majesty. Why this suspicion on the Biharees?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

98. Referring to the declaration by the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali to a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* that England's neutrality in regard to the Persian question would have the effect of diminishing the loyalty of Indian Musalmans, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December remarks that a remark like this may pass unchallenged when made by one of the "Khas Begum" class, but it would in all likelihood have made a Hindu liable to prosecution for sedition.

99. Referring to the fact that a large number of chairs required for the celebrations at Delhi and Calcutta have been indicated from Austria, the *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 11th December asks:—Was it not possible to get these chairs made in India?

HINDU RANGAVASI,
Dec. 11th, 1911.

100. Referring to the objections of the Statesmen against the transfer of the seat of Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, that the ancient city is associated with unhappy events and presents a spectacle of ruin, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 9th December says that the objection is equally applicable to all ancient places. But who is responsible, asks the paper, for the ruined state of the historic city of Delhi? Calcutta was preferred to other places on account of its being more suited for commercial purposes, otherwise Calcutta has no superiority over Delhi. In ancient times, people did not know even the name of Calcutta. As a place of the goddess Kali it may have been known to some historians; but that goddess herself is famous for her blood-thirsty attributes. In the mind of the English historians, Calcutta is also connected with the incident of the "Black hole."

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

101. Within less than a month, writes the *Nagari* [Calcutta] of the 5th December, the Congress will sit in Calcutta. But there is no stir abroad over the matter. The causes for this are not far to seek. The first cause is the Royal visit, which is at present engaging the attention of most people. The second cause is the enlargement of the Legislative Council, which has opened to many people a fresh field for speech-making which was so long confined to the Congress platform. The third and last cause is the wielding of supreme power in the Congress by a few self-seeking so-called leaders. In their eagerness to monopolise all power in the field of political agitation, these leaders have ousted from their party all rising politicians, by all means, fair and foul. Some of them went even so far as to try to put the latter to trouble by secretly maligning them to the Government. Besides, all these circumstantial causes of the deterioration of the Congress, there is the permanent cause consisting in the natural aversion of Hindus in general to all temporal things. The immediate cause of the moribund condition of the Congress is, however, the leadership of Baba Surendra Nath Banerji who, with all his high qualities, is wanting in the most necessary faculty of making a judicious selection of followers. He has, consequently, been surrounded by a gang of self-seeking self-constituted leaders who are hurrying the Congress to an untimely grave. The public alone can save it from death by asserting their power and importance. Notwithstanding the expansion of the Legislative Council, which formed part of the Congress programme, the Congress has much work yet to do. The mute have no remedy under the existing form of government, which goes by the motto: "Give unto him that seeketh." Without political agitation we cannot expect to get anything from Government. Officials themselves say: "Political discontent is a natural and indeed a healthy accompaniment of a progressive state." Political agitation is, therefore, the sole means of our political salvation. Some of us may have been some time ago led astray in the matter of political agitation; but most of us have now found out our mistake, so that there is now no harm in our taking the field again and conducting ourselves in the right path—the path of constitutional agitation. No doubt the police is after many of us. But how long shall we remain idle like "cornered cats?" It is necessary that we should bestir ourselves and save the Congress from extinction. There are many really unselfish, patriotic and high-souled men amongst us whom we request to come out and save the Congress. The police is after Leakat Hosain also, but he does not remain inactive for that reason. So you, too, should shake yourselves up, forget all about the creed, sink all personal differences and come forward to save the Congress, for in no other way can you now save the country.

MANAGI,
Dec. 5th, 1911.

102. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th December says that the views expressed by Mr. S. P. Sinha in the course of his interview with a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* as regards the effect of the Royal visit, the Partition, etc., bespeak acumen and experience. No one will accuse

HITAVADI,
Dec. 8th, 1911.

Mr. Sinha's views on Indian questions.

STANDARD FOR THE
1911-1912

SATYA SAMAJAN
DHAKA.
Dec. 7th, 1911.

STANDARD FOR THE
1911-1912

BASUMATI,
Dec. 9th, 1911.

UTKALDIPKA
Dec. 2nd, 1911.

UTKALDIPKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1911.

UTKALDIPKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1911.

SAMVAD VAKHA,
Nov. 30th, 1911.

SAMVAD VAKHA,
Nov. 30th, 1911.

Mr. Sinha of being a political agitator, or taking one-sided views. It will therefore be a happy thing if Government sets up to them.

103. Citing a particular case of Manipur, the *Satya Samajan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 7th December complains that even under the British Government poor people

of India have to feel the pinches of the *Sayer* system while in Native States the distress of labourers and artisans knows no bound.

104. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 9th December has the following:—

The Opium Conference is about to sit at The need of a Liquor Conference. Hague? But when will a liquor conference sit? By what right has Europe become the outstill, as it were, of all the world? India is moribund with the use of cocaine. What about it? You who are so full of pity for the Chinese opium-eaters, have you no eyes for the misery of Indians due to the use of intoxicants?

URIYA PAPERS.

105. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd December humbly offers a hearty welcome to Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, who have condescended to personally make known in India the event of their Coronation in England out of their great kindness and love for their poor Indian subjects. The writer observes that this will be an ever memorable event in the history of India and presents to his reader the portraits of Their Majesties, which are published at the top of a page of this issue.

106. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd December states that a good deal of complaint is heard about the delay and harassment in getting copies of documents from the Orissa Settlement Office and hopes that the Settlement officer will see his way to redressing this grievance.

107. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd December learns from its Jajpur correspondent that the pound keeper of Jareswarpur pound, within the limits of the Jajpur Municipality, realized fodder-charges in addition to the usual fine from one Mohoni Pati of Jareswarpur, although his cattle were released just after they were impounded. The writer observes that pound oppressions, like ferry oppressions, are matters of every day occurrence, and that it is a matter of great regret that the Local Self-Government, although so long in vogue in this province, has not yet been able to eradicate such evils.

108. The *Samvad Vakha* [Balasore] of the 30th November fully endorses the opinion of the National Society of Balasore on the Orissa Tenancy Bill, and observes that "the Bill as it stands will most materially and seriously tell upon the present and future generations of the people of Orissa."

109. The *Samvad Vakha* [Balasore] of the 30th November concludes its comments on the Bombay Corporation's remarks on Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill with the observation that Primary Education should be free but not compulsory.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

- Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th December 1911.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 16th December 1911.

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MAJESTY'S OWN ENGLISH NEWS-PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday, 16th December 1911.

23 JAN 1960

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 63.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Brish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunja Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	600
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Muselman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	600
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	600
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 39 years.	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWS PAPERS EXISTING AND DEALING WITH BY THE LEGAL SECRETARY GENERAL

[As at 31st March 1911]

No.	Name of Publication	Place published	Frequency	Name, caste and age of Editor	Capital
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kailash Chandra Ghosh, age 47, Hindu	5000
2	"The Hindustan"	Patna	Weekly	Manmohan Nath Ray	1000
3	"Bhaskar"	Barrackpore	Do.	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Chandrasekharendra Ghosh, age 45, Hindu	5000
5	"The Indian"	Calcutta	Monthly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
6	"Hindustan Press"	Calcutta	Daily	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
7	"The Indian Echo"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
8	"The Indian Mirror"	Calcutta	Daily	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
9	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
10	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
11	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
12	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
13	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
14	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
15	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
16	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
17	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
18	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
19	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000
20	"The Indian Nation"	Calcutta	Weekly	Shree Bhabani Nath Sen, age 35, Hindu	1000

I.—Foreign Powers.

1481. Commenting on the subject of Indians in Canada, the *Bengalee*

Indians in Canada.

says it has more than once called attention to the grievances of its countrymen residing in Canada. Some idea of the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected may be formed from the fact that they are not permitted to take their wives and children with them. It appears that the Canadian Government are beginning to realise the absurdity and, indeed, the utter inhumanity of this rule. According to an Ottawa telegram, a deputation of Indians from Columbia, who conferred with the Premier with a view to the relaxation of immigration regulations, departed satisfied that an amelioration was forthcoming which would allow the entry of the wives and families of settlers owning land. This would doubtless be a step in the right direction, but it can scarcely be said that it would go far enough. Why should any distinction be made between persons who own land and those who are engaged in, say, trade or any other kind of business? The distinction, for the purpose of this regulation, is utterly irrational and unjustifiable. We are not in possession of the necessary data for arriving at a definite opinion, but it is quite possible that the relaxation, unless widened in its scope, would not mean much in practice. If the bulk of the Indian residents do not own land, a concession which touches only those who do, would not materially lessen the hardship which is now felt. The Canadian Government owe it to themselves and to the Empire to repeal the inhuman rule altogether, and place the Indian residents upon a footing of equality with other classes of the King's subjects.

BENGALUR,
5th Dec. 1911.

1482. Discussing Chinese affairs, the *Bengalee* says that according to

Chinese affairs.

a St. Petersburg telegram, the *Navoye Vremya* gives prominence to the declaration of independence in Mongolia and urges Russia to view this as a *fait accompli* and recognise Mongolia as an independent State. The journal refers to the Dalai Lama's friendship for Russia and to his hopes of the closest possible union with Russia, and emphasises the desires expressed by the recent Mongolian deputation to St. Petersburg for the protection of Russia. The view here expressed by the semi-official Russian paper ought to be in the nature of a warning to China. It is clear that nothing would please Russia better than to see China dismembered and disintegrated. And what is true of Russia is possibly equally true of not a few of the other Powers. That ought to convince the revolutionaries as well as the Government in China of the supreme necessity of arriving at an early settlement. The longer the struggle lasts, the greater will be the opportunity afforded to countries like Russia to do all the mischief in their power. Already the *Navoye Vremya* talks of "the desire expressed by the Mongolian deputation for the protection of Russia." If Russia recognises Mongolian independence, the next step perhaps would be to insist that Mongolia is under Russian protection. Such insistence will lead inevitably to collision with China, which is perhaps what Russia wants. The journal hopes the armistice which has been secured will be availed of by both parties to arrive at a speedy compromise which would be honourable to both parties.

BENGALUR,
5th Dec. 1911.

1483. Discussing Persian affairs, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says

Persian affairs.

that the term Anglo-Russian Convention has been the theme of bringing a whole host of trouble in its train. It is pretty certain that Russia has all along been anxious to get a footing in Persia, and in this she succeeded to a certain extent through her own crooked and subtle diplomacy, combined with a show of force. She is now putting forward some new theories of her rights on the strength of the Anglo-Russian Convention, which, she considers, has been vitiated by a succession of appointments made in Persia without her knowledge or consent. Such an act of negation, on the part of Persia, if it is permitted to last for any length of time, in the matter of not being allowed a free hand in selecting her own men to fill various appointments in the State, smacks nothing short of

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th Dec. 1911.

the dismemberment of the Persian Empire in the near future. The action of Russia throughout has been nothing else than what is in keeping with the saying that might is right—a principle that must lose much of its force as the world grows wiser and more civilised. The most curious part of the doings in Persia is that, in spite of Sir Edward Grey's prognostication, the effect, direct or indirect, of Russia's action may take a very serious turn in the Persian country, he still holds to the opinion that Mr. Morgan Shuster's tenure in Persia makes things impossible in that country. What is the cause of Russia's ire against Mr. Shuster? The head and front of his offending lies in his unflinching devotion to the reorganization of Persian finance, and his disinterestedness in working independently for those by whom he is employed. From all appearances Russia is bent on creating a *casus belli* out of a note which was published in Persia and which is said to have emanated from Mr. Shuster regarding the affairs in that country. This seems as glaring a pretext for picking a quarrel as the one thrust by the wolf on the lamb in the fable. The Mejliss believe that Sir Edward Grey has been misinformed, and that any move in regard to meeting Russian demands will be nothing less than the loss of Persia's independence.

RESCALER,
9th Dec. 1911.

1484. The *Bengalee*, discussing Persian affairs, states that it is afraid a serious crisis in the history of Persia is approaching, which will determine the whole of her future.

Persian affairs.

Turkey has been robbed of one of her possessions in Africa; Persia is threatened with invasion. The Islamic world feels that it is passing through a period of great peril, when union and self-sacrifice must be its watch-words; and the journal adds that the sympathies of Oriental nations and of the good and the true among all nations, whether belonging to the East or the West, must go out to these two great countries which stand face to face with a very serious crisis. Russia has indeed made a definite promise that her occupation of Persia will be provisional; and the journal is called upon to accept it. The journal is constrained to say that it cannot attach any value to a diplomatic promise of this kind. A nation is to be judged by its past. Russia occupied Manchuria with the definite promise of evacuation. Russia broke her solemn pledge and absolutely refused to budge an inch from Manchuria, and was only driven from it at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime it is an unhappy feature of the situation that the feeling in Persia is rising against Great Britain and a boycott of British goods has begun at Ispahan and Shiraz. For all this British diplomacy and the bungling of the British Foreign Office is responsible. The heart of the British nation is sound, and if the British people could assert themselves, the policy of Sir Edward Grey would, the journal thinks, be reversed or modified.

RESCALER,
9th Dec. 1911.

1485. The *Bengalee* says that the Persian community in India are evidently in a state of ferment, and they may well be so, having regard to the grave situation in Persia and the peril which threatens that country. The journal fears the appeal which the Persian residents in India have addressed to the civilised nations will fall upon heedless ears. England alone might have responded. But England is bound hand and foot by the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention, and cannot be expected to discard an ally. If there was a Gladstone or a Bright to rouse English feeling in regard to the unrighteousness of Russian aggression, the situation might perhaps have been different. But where is the English politician of to-day with the moral fervour of a Gladstone or a Bright? It fears the salvation of Persia must, largely, rest with herself, aided perhaps by the moral support of the Moslem world and the sympathies of the good and the true in all lands. The solicitude which Turkey has evinced in the preservation of the independence of Persia is the most hopeful feature of the situation. If Persia and Turkey were to combine, possibly Germany would throw in her lot with them; and then perhaps the situation would undergo a material change, and Russian aggression receive an unexpected check. The Persian people have made up their minds to resist the invasion, and for the moment they are animated by the strong resolve to defend their liberties at any sacrifice. God grant that they may succeed, for then they will have rendered a service to their own country and to humanity worthy of the great traditions of their ancient land.

1486. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Comrade* says, thanks to the ruthless and unsparring thoroughness of the Muscovite aggressor and the crude imbecility of the British Foreign Office, the liberty and independence of Persia is fast coming to a tragic end.

History has hardly anything to show more filthy or base than the gruesome diplomatic drama now being enacted at Teheran. The earnest efforts of a once virile race to equip itself in accordance with the requirements of progressive races, and take its place worthily in the comity of civilised nations, are being thwarted with an energy of determination that is defiantly brutal and base. The one Power that could stay the hand of the spoliator has already surrendered its right of moral veto and has sunk into a mere instrument of Russian designs. The British Foreign Policy has lost its sense of moral judgment in the hands of Sir Edward Grey. It has been divorced from the liberal traditions of helpfulness to struggling nationalities which shed imperishable splendour on British history and constitute the living glory of the British race. It has been degraded to cold, cynical moves and countermoves on the diplomatic chess-board and has utterly forgotten that the figures it deals with are made of flesh and blood. The interference of Russia is to be condoned because the hands of British statesmen are tied down by an illegal Convention. The voice of liberty is to be gagged; even the mother of Parliaments is to be muzzled because the exigencies of diplomacy are fearfully exacting and inexorable.

Sir Edward Grey has announced his intention of making a statement on Persian affairs in the House of Commons. The journal awaits his pronouncement with all the anxiety of those who would like to know that British policy towards Persia has been absolutely free from Russian dominance. The facts of the situation are, however, ugly and compromising, and the journal cannot see how the British Foreign Minister can exonerate himself at least from a sort of passive complicity in the development of Russian schemes for occupying Northern Persia. Russian "assurances" have a grim knack of avenging themselves on those who have the misfortune to take them seriously. "Provisional" actions are not unknown to have grown into permanent necessities. Even liberal England has found her "provisional" presence in Egypt to be an indefinite call on her civilising mission, and there is no lack of those among her statesmen who advocate the "regularising" of her connection with the country, i.e., annexing it finally and for ever. The journal does not know what the "provisional action" of the destroyer of Poland and Finland and Central Asian States amounts to. There are already veiled hints forthcoming in abundance that some sort of serious tampering is contemplated with the Persian constitution and system of government.

Persia stands firm in her resolve to reject the humiliating demands of her powerful and greatest enemy. She also stands to lose her independence. The next few days will reveal the spirit in which England discharges her serious responsibility in the matter. England's action will decide the fate of Persia. And it is not too much to say that Persia's fate will decide the future position of England in the affairs of the East. It is really incredible to imagine that the prospect of Russian boundaries marching along Indian frontiers and almost enveloping Afghanistan does not seriously alarm British statesmen. With the disappearance of Persia will go for ever the security of the Indian Empire and the prestige of the British name. The reputation of England as the great friend of freedom is one of her greatest moral assets. It is a force of incalculable good in her relations with the East.

The heart of every Indian, and particularly of every Mussalman, goes out in deep sympathy to Persia in the troubles and misfortunes that beset her. It is hoped that the British Government will yet rise to the occasion and save her from the ruthless designs of an unscrupulous foe. The destruction of her national liberties, when she is earnestly striving for peace, progress and reform, will be a calamity that will stir the feelings of the Indian Mussalmans, as of every lover of human freedom, to their depths. The journal trusts, however, to the ultimate righteousness of British statesmanship that such a calamity will be averted.

ENGLAND.
12th Dec. 1911.

ENGLAND.
12th Dec. 1911.

1487. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Bengalee* says that there are still Englishmen, and the journal is sure the Foreign Minister should be among them, who believe that Russia is following no policy of annexation. None are so blind as those who will not see.

1488. Discussing Persian affairs, the editor of the *Bengalee* says that it is not merely Lord Curzon and a large section of the Liberal Press who think that Sir Edward Grey has been following a policy in Persia which is entirely without justification. A large body of Manchester merchants engaged in the Persian trade have issued a statement in which this view is expressed with considerable emphasis. It is the fact, the merchants say, that the British Government have acquiesced in every movement made by Russia, inconceivable as it may seem, when it is borne in mind that Russia's actions are absolutely detrimental to British interests. It is felt, they add, that it is imperative upon His Majesty's Government to take decisive steps to prevent Russia's further aggression upon Persia and to protest with all possible power against Russia's violation of the terms of the Convention and the actual or attempted dismissal of Persia's appointment of officials. Regarding the attitude of Russia towards Persia, the *Statements* says:—

"In the interests of Lancashire trade it is necessary that it should be widely known that Russia's persistent hostility to the Persian Government and her apparent determination to prevent any foreigner of ability from carrying on the work of reorganising Persia's internal affairs, are having a most disastrous effect. In the best informed quarters and amongst those in close touch with Persia it is most strongly believed that the only possible salvation for that country lies in assistance from experienced American or European officials, such as Messrs. Shuster and Stokes. Major Stokes has been forced to relinquish his position under the Persian Government, and at the present moment a most determined effort is being made by the Russian Government to nullify Mr. Shuster's work and also to have him dismissed."

It would be interesting to see what notice Sir Edward Grey would take of this expression of opinion on the part of a body of men, whose opinions on any public question cannot be safely ignored by any responsible British Government.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th Dec. 1911.

1489. Commenting on the zeal of the Criminal Intelligence Department, the *Indian Mirror* says that there is considerable dissatisfaction among respectable Bengali residents on account of the unwise zeal displayed by some officers of the Criminal Intelligence Department. It is to be hoped that the authorities will look into this matter, and prevent needless annoyance to loyal and respectable Bengali citizens.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
9th Dec. 1911.

1490. The *Amrita Basar Patrika*, referring to an article dated 22nd November, published in a leader headed "The Criminal Intelligence Department," embodying the letter of a highly respectable gentleman of Calcutta, who went with his family on a tour of pilgrimage down south, says that it will be remembered that its correspondent complained of the kindly attentions of the Madras Police during his travels in the Presidency, and stated how he had represented the case to the Government of Madras. The journal is glad to learn that the complaint duly attracted the attention of the authorities, who evidently made an enquiry. The Government has now given a reply to the representation of the aggrieved party, the Chief Secretary having expressed regret for the inconvenience to which the gentleman had been put with his family by the attentions of certain police officers. The step of the Madras Government, it is needless to say, is bound to create cordial relations between the ruled and the rulers, which the Government is so anxious to establish. The

journal trusts that the Madras Government has at the same time taken such notice of the conduct of the police officers concerned as to produce a salutary effect upon the Madras Police, so that no Indian subject of His Majesty may in future be put to similar inconvenience and discomfort at the hands of the police.

1491. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that a criminal appeal of considerable importance to the Hindu society was disposed of by Mr. Peterson, the Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore, the other day. The complainant dedicated a bull on the occasion of his mother's *Shradh* ceremony according to *Chandra-Dharm* custom under the Hindu religious rites, about a year ago. The bull was kept and fed in the complainant's house and was not let loose after dedication. The said bull was one day missing from the complainant's garden and it was ascertained that the animal was stolen and secretly sold away by the accused after having castrated it. The Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour convicted the accused under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 months. Babu Upendra Chandra Das Gupta, vakil for the prisoner, contended that a dedicated bull could not be the subject of ownership by any person, as the original owner had surrendered all his rights as its proprietor—a bull as soon as it is dedicated becomes nobody's property and is incapable of larceny or theft being committed in respect of it as if it had been *res nullius*. The fact that the bull received some attention from the complainant's servant, and that it was not let loose is not inconsistent with total surrender, as the Hindus regard it as a moral duty to feed it even after it has been dedicated. The Judge held that he was not prepared to hold that the animal became *res nullius*, as it was not let loose and kept by the complainant in his possession, even after dedication, and the evidence was mostly of hearsay character and wholly inadequate to support the conviction, and accordingly acquitted the prisoner.

In the absence of the full text of the judgment, the journal is at a loss to understand how the Additional Sessions Judge could upset the conviction of the prisoner. Apparently he accepted the dangerous theory propounded by the defence pleader to get his client acquitted. Even granting that the bull belonged to the public and not to the complainant, though this is an absurd proposition, as the animal does not become public property so long it is not let loose and fed by the general community who do not complain if a sacred bull trespass on their crops, at least, who does not impound it, the man who stole and castrated it and then sold it away committed an offence against society as a whole, and ought to have been severely punished. Fancy the disastrous results which the decision may bring about. The object of the institution of sacred bulls is to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to breed cows with healthy seed without any cost whatever. But adieu to the propagation of the race of cattle in Bengal, if one can castrate and sell them with impunity. Both Hindus and Mussalmans are vitally interested in the matter which, if possible, should be pushed up to the High Court, and the judgment of the Sessions Judge set aside. The serious attention of the Local Government also is invited to the case.

(d)—Education.

1492. Referring to the Annual Report on Public Instruction in Bengal, the *Hindu Patriot* remarks as follows:—One matter to be regretted is the question of proper residence of students, and Mr. Kitchler is right in saying that this question continues to be a source of anxiety. It cannot be otherwise, for when there is no proper accommodation for students from the mufussil, naturally there will be the usual drawbacks, viz., insanitary habitation, bad society, etc. The Calcutta Mess Scheme is, according to Mr. Kitchler, a makeshift arrangement. Our readers might not have forgotten the sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, who paid surprise visits to some of the students' messes to see with his own eyes their awkward position and the insanitary condition of the messes. We are extremely glad to note that this personal interest of the

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Viceroy has been turned to something very useful, and we are glad to find the following in the report:—"Happily, however, the matter has attracted the attention of the Government of India, and after the close of the year under review a considerable sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for the provision of hostels to students." This is really a very useful and striking demonstration of the better results of personal supervision, and we cannot but express the hope that every one will show the same amount of interest in matters which go to make up the future of these youngsters, who are to be the future citizens of this great Empire.

INDIAN MIRROR,
8th Dec. 1911.

1493. Commenting on the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for 1910-11, the *Indian Mirror* says that the educational record of Bengal is, on the whole, encouraging.

The efficiency of the department is borne out by the results, and Mr. Küchler has thoroughly deserved the encomiums bestowed upon him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
9th Dec. 1911.

1494. Commenting on the dismissal of Babu Tarapada Mukherji, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the sensation created in Mymensingh by the sudden and unexpected order of dismissal passed by the Ananda Mohun College Council on Babu Tarapada Mukherji, Principal of the College, has travelled out of the local limits, as a case in point of being condemned unheard—so opposed to all British instincts and traditions. The journal has before this noticed the salient points in the case. Its correspondent "X. Y. Z." has raised certain question which should occupy the best attention of the authorities. The journal is no lawyer, but it believes, as the correspondent points out, not much legal knowledge is necessary to understand that the way the services of Babu Tarapada have been dispensed with, leaves him considerable loophole to take shelter of the Civil Courts. The journal invites the kind attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the case, and prays that he will be pleased to hold an enquiry into the matter.

TELEGRAPH,
9th Dec. 1911.

1495. The *Telegraph* says that quite a sensation has been created in Mymensingh by a sudden and utterly unexpected order of the Council of the local Ananda Mohan College dismissing the Principal of the institution, Babu Tarapada Mukherji. It is, to say the least of

Babu Tarapada Mukherji, Principal of the Ananda Mohan College.

it, a bolt from the blue, the only indication of the coming storm having been found in a notification in the official Gazette appointing Rai Sahab Dr. Purnananda Chatterji, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, as Principal of the Ananda Mohan College. The action is, however, utterly inexplicable. It would appear that the Council, the President of which is the District Magistrate, have acted in the matter under orders of the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Hallward. The journal says this advisedly, because Babu Tarapada Mukherji, who has given every possible satisfaction by satisfactory discharge of his duties and is highly popular with the students, was appointed only in December 1910, and because his appointment was made with the sanction and approval of the then Director, Mr. Sharp. Thirdly, because in accepting the appointment on Rs. 800 at Mymensingh, he had not only to give an undertaking to stick to the office for three years, but had to give up pensionable service as Professor of Science in the Cooch Behar College on Rs. 200 after ten years or so. Moreover, no charges have been preferred against him; no explanation has been sought from him. It is a summary dismissal, without even as much as three months' notice. The reader will now see how no reasonable ground is forthcoming of the strange attitude of the Government, because the Council, though the journal cannot very well support it, has acted under Mr. Hallward's orders. Under these circumstances, it is but natural that the public should seek for some rational explanation of this unaccountable incident, and the journal hopes it will be forthcoming.

INDIAN MIRROR,
10th Dec. 1911.

1496. The *Indian Mirror* says that the Government of Madras has made a commendable move in the matter of the education of prisoners, and the experiment is well worth

Education of prisoners.

a trial in other provinces, especially in view of the good results which the new system of prison treatment, introduced by Mr. Churchill, has produced in England. The experiment of the Madras Government will be confined in the

first instance to three selected jails, viz., the Penitentiary and the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Cannanore. In these jails instruction will be given to any convicts not over thirty years of age who may express the wish to be taught. There will be two classes, one for literates, and the other for illiterates, and the instructions will be confined to reading, writing and arithmetic. While the scheme is still experimental, an hour's lesson a day will be taken out of the hours of labour, and any convict who shows himself unlikely to profit from the instruction will be deprived of the privilege. Teachers will, as far as possible, be furnished from amongst the convicts themselves, but the Inspector-General may appoint a schoolmaster on Rs. 20 in each of the three selected jails to supervise and take part in the teaching. The Government have also directed that copies of the Bible, the *Gita* and the *Koran* be placed in every jail library, together with a selection of books containing simple moral lessons and works on religion of a non-sectarian type, and every facility will be accorded to the convicts to read them. The last arrangement is particularly gratifying.

1497. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it is glad that Babu Tarapada Mukherji has not been altogether thrown overboard; but it does not understand why he should be reduced from the office of the Principal to that of a mere Professor. The Director of Public Instruction has appointed Dr. P. Chatterji to the Principalship of the Ananda Mohun College. How he can do so is the question that strikes the journal. If it has been correctly informed, the control of the College is vested in the Council, with the District Magistrate as President. It is for the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government to throw light on this anomaly. The Council should also make it clear why and on what charges it reduces the Principal to a mere professorship.

1498. Commenting on the dismissal of Babu Tarapada Mukherji, the *Indian Empire* states that it is necessary that Government should take the public into confidence and explain why this inexplicable measure—so opposed to all British instincts and traditions—should have been taken. It is nothing short of being condemned unheard that has been the lot of the veteran educationist, and the loss he has been put to is immense. First, he was induced to give up a pensionable service; then, though an undertaking was taken from him to serve as Principal of the Ananda Mohun College, not even three months' notice is given him and he is cast adrift like a day-labourer, without any reason being assigned. It is, therefore, a situation on which neither the Council nor the Eastern Bengal Government may be complimented. The Council is responsible for the working, as also the general control of the College. And as such it should have stoutly protested against the mandate—unreasonable and unjustifiable—of the Director. Evidently the presence of the District Magistrate as President interfered with this; but if the editor's surmise be correct, the members of the Council should seriously think if it is worth while to retain their seats. The sensation created is immense and should be allayed when undoubtedly it is a policy of confidence and conciliation, of trust and sympathy which the authorities are aiming at. The only course open to the Local Government is thus to issue a communiqué and allay public feeling and discontent.

1499. Commenting on the dismissal of Babu Tarapada Mukherji, a correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that the notice which was recently issued by Mr. French, Magistrate of Mymensingh, dispensing with the services of Babu Tarapada Mukherji, Principal, Ananda Mohan College, has been withdrawn. At the time when the notice was issued, it was pointed out by the journal that the action of the Magistrate-President was entirely unjustifiable, if only because it had been issued without the knowledge and consent of the Council. The journal is glad to learn that at a recent meeting of the College Council the question of the removal of the Principal was discussed; and Mr. French, who presided, frankly admitted that the notice had been issued in compliance with the Director of Public Instruction's letter at a time when he was about to start out on a tour and before he was familiar with the College constitution. Since, according

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PATRIKA,
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INDIAN EMPIRE,
19th Dec. 1911.

BENGALIAN,
19th Dec. 1911.

to the constitution of the College, he had no right to issue such a notice on his own responsibility, Mr. French now withdrew the notice he had issued. The Council thereupon unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the services of Babu Tarapada Mukherji be retained for the present as Professor of Chemistry on his present salary. The journal is bound to say that Mr. French has in this matter exhibited this true type of courage. At the same time the journal is at a loss to understand what the College Council mean by retaining the services of Babu Tarapada Mukherji merely as Professor of Chemistry. The Council are entitled to know on what grounds the Director of Public Instruction demanded the removal of the Principal. If those grounds are reasonable and convincing, then the Council ought not to have retained the services of Babu Tarapada Mukherji even as Professor of Chemistry. If, on the other hand, they are not convincing, there is no reason why he should not continue to be Principal as well as Professor.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th Dec. 1911.

1500. Commenting on the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for 1910-11, the *Indian Mirror* says that the last Education Resolution of the Government of Bengal mentions that a proposal has been made to the Government for the appointment of a Maulvi for the Reformatory School, Hazaribagh, whose duty will be to teach Urdu and to impart religious instruction to Muhammadan boys in the school. The idea of religious instruction is most commendable, and the journal should like to see it adopted in the case of the Hindu boys as well.

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th Dec. 1911.

In concluding, the editor says from a perusal of the above report, it would appear that the educational record of Bengal is, on the whole, encouraging. The efficiency of the department, he says, is borne out by results, and Mr. Kitchler has thoroughly deserved the encomiums bestowed upon him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

BEHAR HERALD,
6th Dec. 1911.

1501. The *Behar Herald* says that in the recent report of the Government on the municipal administration of the province, Patna has come in for a large measure of strictures. The civic authorities have been taken to task for "displaying a deplorable apathy in the matter of the imposition of the conservancy tax," which formed the subject of the Government's letter of strong disapproval of the action of the municipal body, published in the journal on the 25th ultimo. The Commissioners sat on the 30th ultimo to consider how best they could give effect to the directions contained in this letter, and rightly came over again to their previous conclusion that the reimposition of the latrine tax which they had decided to withdraw from two of the wards only, and which was imposed some time ago in haste and without consideration, is not only iniquitous, but fraught with serious difficulties. The journal cannot too highly appreciate the action of the Municipality in having stood fast by their guns in the face of menacing Government opposition, specially of Babu Ajodhya Prasad for his well-balanced speech advocating the cause of the rate-payers. It is for the first time in the history of municipal administration in Behar that a righteous cause has been fearlessly fought with a keen sense of duty in spite of the manifest intention of the Government to undo their action, and the drawbacks of hickspitting. Unless the grievance be real and there is a rooted discontent born of this latrine tax, the Commissioners could never have been persuaded to endorse their inability to carry out the directions of the Government. The journal appeals to the Government to give the resolution of the Board their best consideration, divested of all passion that a disagreeable resolution of a subordinate body is likely to engender in the superior authority, and see their way to accept the decision. Patna will in no way be the worse for the abolition, but rather the better for it.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
11th Dec. 1911.

1502. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks as follows:—If the working of the District Boards in Bengal last year was a failure, it was even a greater failure in the Punjab. So says the *Englishman*, evidently with a feeling of pleasure. The journal has already stated in a recent issue to what may the

apathy and want of public spirit so loudly trumpeted by the Anglo-Indian press, as far as Bengal District Boards are concerned, be ascribed. You can hardly expect men of ability and education, at sacrifice of their own business, to come forward for election and work on District Boards with heart, unless some real power to serve the public is conceded to them. And the journal knows what powers and privileges are enjoyed by the members of District Boards for the purpose. One might say it is almost as great as nil. What wonder, then, if the election for membership of District Boards does not excite any public enthusiasm? The success or otherwise of the working of District Boards depends mainly upon two things, viz., the placing of sufficient funds at the disposal of the elected members and the possession of sufficient power to use them in a way which they deem proper to serve the public. That being so, it is hardly fair to fall foul of the people, because, having neither sufficient money nor power, they manifest little public spirit in connection with District Boards. Let sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of the Boards and let elected members, well acquainted as these must be with the needs and requirements of the people, be vested with power to apply them, according to their own wishes, and the present apathy is bound to give way to public enthusiasm.

(b)—General.

1503. Commenting on the subject as to who is to be the ruler of Bengal,

Successor of Sir Edward Baker.

the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that as the people are not consulted about the appointment of their provincial rulers, so they cannot be expected to know the administrator who is to succeed Sir Edward Baker, or furnish any information on the subject. If they had any choice in the matter, they would no doubt have found out the man most suited. But they have not that privilege, so they can only speculate and offer suggestions. The journal is glad that its path in this connection has been considerably smoothed by such an influential English paper as the *Manchester Guardian*.

The journal does not see why a statesman from England should not be appointed to govern Bengal, when Bombay and Madras enjoy this privilege, and when Bengal is considered to be the most advanced province in India. The journal's contemporary has enumerated the advantages of such a deviation from the existing custom to which it can add very little. There can be no manner of doubt that a responsible ruler with an unbiased mind is more likely to give satisfaction to the people than one who has already trained himself to a particular line of policy and formed his likes and dislikes. As the journal has stated in its columns more than once, Lord Hardinge has established this truth very convincingly. The new Governor of Madras is also likely to do the same. If anyone can introduce the bold innovation of appointing an English statesman direct from England as the ruler of Bengal, it is Lord Hardinge. If His Excellency adopts such a course, as many believe he may, he will no doubt incur the displeasure of the Civil Service, but he will earn the gratitude of the whole of Bengal.

1504. In commenting on the Resolution that has just been published in

Resolutions on the Agricultural Department.

the official Gazette, the *Telegraph* says that the formation of the department does not in all details appear satisfactory. There are to be six appointments in the Imperial Service and twenty-three in the Provincial and Upper Subordinate. The journal has no quarrel with the former; but when it finds that out of the twenty-three appointments in the latter, only thirteen are for executive work in a large province like Bengal, there is much to be said as to the inadequacy of the staff. The duties of the Agricultural Department are mainly to consist of imparting knowledge of improved methods to the rather obtuse and thick-headed Indian rustics. As such, the staff should be adequate to the requirements of the province. To be of much practical use, the executive officers should have time and facility to go about in the country teaching new, improved and suitable methods to the cultivators. "Demonstration Stations" are perhaps of some service; but it is not practicable, at least in the circumstances of the country, to hope that the demonstrations will thus come within

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
7th Dec. 1911.

TELEGRAPH.
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the knowledge of all. At present, a highly technical and scientific, most nicely printed quarterly journal is published by the department with costly coloured illustrations. The cost of this publication is naturally a large one; but the cultivators cannot and do not derive the least benefit from it. The journal wonders if nine-tenths of the educated class even rightly understand the articles published in the journal. To be of practical use, all useful and necessary agricultural information should be conveyed in as simple and easy a language as possible in the vernacular, so that the same may be intelligible to the masses. In this connection the vernacular papers may prove very handy and useful; but unfortunately the department does not seem much inclined to make use of this agency, for the memoirs, pamphlets and the like are issued to only the big and important papers which are never read by the cultivating classes. Here then, the editor says, is a suggestion which should engage the attention of the authorities.

TELEGRAPH.
9th Dec. 1911.

1505. A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that one Tarak Nath Ghosh, of Dakshinbari in the district of Faridpur, was mercilessly murdered on the night of the 28th June last. Six persons were arrested on suspicion and sent up for trial to the Faridpur Sessions Court, but the Sessions Judge, for want of sufficient proof against them, ordered their release. Since the above occurrence, the villagers had been terror-stricken, and full of anxiety for the safety of their lives and property, when all of sudden an old Brahmin widow, of Padamdi, was diabolically murdered on the night of the 21st November last by a gang of ruffians, who having left the dead body in a neighbouring tank, decamped with some money in cash and ornaments.

The local police has been investigating the matter, but no successful result has yet been produced. The culprits are still at large. Unless some step is taken by the Government to arrest them by the appointment of a worthy Inspector of Police of the Detective Department, the recurrence of the above kind of murders, robberies and dacoities will not be stopped. The special attention of the Government is invited to reassure the villagers.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA
13th Dec. 1911.

1506. Commenting on the report of the Agricultural Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam, for the year ending 30th June last, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* quotes the following:—"The expenditure of the department during the year ending on the 30th June 1911 amounted to Rs. 2,85,059 and the receipts to Rs. 15,041. The principal heads of expenditure are shown in Appendix VII."

And out of this total expenditure of Rs. 2,85,059, Rs. 84,038-14-9 was spent on superintendence and Rs. 1,32,474-1-1 spent under the heading of Experimental cultivation, on superintendence and expert staff, which last heading includes Fibre Expert, Agricultural Chemist and Economic Botanist. The accuracy of the figures is wonderfully and strikingly correct to a pie in Rs. 1,32,474-1-1; but alas! one finds very great difficulty in finding out the details of the amount spent on superintendence, a matter of Rs. 84,038-14-9, and also on the expert staff. The point that next strikes one is,—what part of the amount has been consumed by the European staff and what by the children of the soil? The pay of the expert staff seems to indicate that very highly-paid officers have been imported and employed by the Government. Could not the same work, one is led to ask, have been done as efficiently, and of course far more cheaply, by Indian agency? Many Indian students have returned from foreign countries duly qualified in various subjects in some of the best universities in the world and have lost heart in the absence of any suitable employment. The journal can mention off-hand some half-a-dozen scholars who have been educated in foreign countries in agriculture. Why not engage the services of some of them? If its countrymen find that they can secure suitable engagements, how rapid would be the development of the country in diverse ways!

BENGALER,
13th Dec. 1911.

1507. The *Bengaler* says that never in the annals of Calcutta, was there witnessed a demonstration, more enthusiastic, more loyal, and more spontaneous than the one which took place in Calcutta at about 5-30 P.M., on Tuesday, when it was made known by telephone that His Most Gracious

Majesty had, at the conclusion of the Great Imperial Durbar at Delhi, announced a territorial redistribution, substantially modifying "the Partition of Bengal." The news spread like wild-fire and in less than a quarter of an hour's time the *Bengalee* office was literally overcrowded by a large number of anxious people of all sorts and conditions.

1508. Commenting on the Partition of Bengal, the *Amrita Basar Patrika*

The modification of the Partition of Bengal.

says:—God bless the King-Emperor! The partition of Bengal has been reversed. The "settled fact" has thus at last been unsettled.

The dramatic way in which the King-Emperor announced this great boon would appeal very powerfully to the hearts of the people. It was left to His Imperial Majesty's Governor-General to announce that a grant of fifty lakhs of rupees would be made for the promotion of mass education. That was good; but, the King-Emperor reserved for himself the right of announcing the boon of boons that would evoke the most fervent gratitude of his "beloved people." The partition of Bengal was the greatest blunder that was ever committed by an Indian Viceroy. It is responsible for all the political evils that convulsed the country during the last five years. By doing away with it the King-Emperor has removed the root of all future mischief and established the British rule in India on a firm and permanent basis. The journal would have been glad if the two Bengals and Behar would have been placed under a Governor and Council; but since Young Behar was opposed to such a proposition, it congratulates them on having a separate Government of their own, and securing the privilege of enjoying the luxury of maintaining a full-fledged Lieutenant-Governorship in Council. The journal trusts the Calcutta High Court, as now, will remain common to Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Assam. For a greater calamity cannot be conceived, the editor says, if the present High Court of about twenty Judges were divided into two tiny Courts, one for the Bengal Presidency and the other for the Behar Lieutenant-Governorship. As for transferring the metropolis to Delhi, the journal is afraid there will be difference of opinion as regards the benefit of such a change. The country would have also been gratified if His Imperial Majesty could see his way to release the political prisoners. But the editor says he is too full of joy just now in consequence of the reversal of the partition to be disposed to play the part of a croaker.

1509. The *Amrita Basar Patrika*, commenting on the Parliamentary

Blue Book of the Abor Expedition, says that there

The Abor Expedition.

is one point which has not been touched by the writer. Aborland is beyond the limits of the Indian Empire and, therefore, the cost of any punitive expedition undertaken in regard to it should have been borne by the ruling country, under a Parliamentary Act.

One of the chief objects of this expedition, gathered from the Blue Book under notice, is to thwart Chinese pretensions, which are said to have been much in evidence of late in this part of the Indian frontier. There can then be no question that the expedition is an Imperial affair, and, as such, its cost should be borne by the Imperial Government. The estimate of cost, which, as the experience of the Afghan, Burma, and Tibetan Wars shows, is bound to be doubled or trebled in course of the actual prosecution of the expedition, has been fixed at 2½ lakhs. The figure, even as it stands now, is apt to cause poor India to shriek, and he hopes the matter will receive the consideration of the Imperial Government.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1510. Commenting on the prospects of the crops and condition of the people, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that the

Prospects of the crops and condition of the people.

farms no doubt are intended to teach our agriculturists the method of work; and it might well be

that the income will increase every year in geometrical progression. But our benign Government is well aware that poor agriculturists, for whom this lesson is primarily meant, cannot have the patience or resource to spend a proportionate sum for a proportionate receipt for any length of time. It no doubt

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hears well that two blades of grass are reproduced in place of one by adopting scientific methods, but if the cost of obtaining two blades for one be as prohibitive as above indicated, our plain, blunt, practical agriculturists will not follow such example, however authoritative it might be.

Further, the danger of such methods is that it will have a discouraging effect upon educated men who, comparing the expense with such receipts, despair of attaining any success in agriculture. In view of such experiments—which are only laboratory methods—one is likely to avoid agriculture, and he would be well justified when he finds it proving such a miserable failure in the hands of such a strong supervising body as is maintained by the Government. And perhaps this accounts for some authorities definitely laying down that agriculture is not meant for gentlemen, especially in India. That is the reason why the journal prays that the Government should employ less sumptuously paid officers and train its countrymen for the purpose of experiment and investigation if necessary—and conduct the experiments in such a way that every phase of it, so far as possible, shows a healthy sign.

The journal misses the names of cotton (except Sari cotton) and linseed in the list of issue of seeds. Is the problem of cotton-growing (of the better varieties) given up by the Government? Why should not the difficulties be overcome, with the help of modern science, that come in the way of cotton?

Lastly, the journal cannot find if the charge of other experimental farms includes that of superintendence; if so, what may it be in such places as Dacca? The details of expenditure under "Experimental farms" would have been of great use to the public in getting a correct idea about them.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALUR,
7th Dec. 1911.

1511. The *Bengalee* gives an English translation of a notice served upon the people of the Poojani Union, within the jurisdiction of Budge-Budge thana, in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

"The raiyats are hereby notified that the King-Emperor of India would ascend the Throne of Delhi on Tuesday, the 26th *Aghran*. Accordingly the Governor-General in Council has ordered that the occasion should be celebrated in every village with proper splendour and that *Jatras*, *Sankirats*, *Agh* and *Bhar nautches* should also be held. On the 26th, the day of the Coronation, the villages should be illuminated with lamps, and fire works should be displayed. Those poor persons whose taxes are in arrears should burn at least 25 lamps, and those that are in comparatively affluent circumstances should burn more lamps according to their means, ranging from 25 to 500, and that they should also display fireworks. Failure to observe the occasion would amount to criminal offence as serious as that of disobeying a summons.

"HEN CHANDRA GHOSH,

"Poojani Union, Budge-Budge,
24-Parganas."

"6th *Aghran* 1312.

Who has authorised the President to issue a circular of this kind, which is as disrespectful to His Majesty as it is illegal in form and substance? The journal trusts the matter will attract the immediate attention of the authorities, and that the President will be promptly asked to withdraw the circular and to mind his proper business.

BENGALUR,
9th Dec. 1911.

1512. Commenting on the Dacca conspiracy case and Royal boons, the *Bengalee* says it may be taken for granted that the Dacca conspiracy case and Royal boons. boons of a substantial character will be conferred in connection with the Royal visit, and also that an amnesty to prisoners will form an essential part of the boons. There is one suggestion in this connection which has not so far been made in the press, but which, the journal thinks it a duty to put forward for the consideration of the authorities, because the journal is firmly convinced that if it is carried out it will make a profound impression upon the minds of a very large number of

the King's subjects in East Bengal: the journal means the release of the prisoners in the Dacca conspiracy case. The Dacca conspiracy case is yet *sub judice* and the public are necessarily precluded from making any comments upon its merits. But the suggestion the journal makes has nothing to do with the merits of the case. What it suggests, in fact, is nothing more than an act of magnanimity, nothing except that the King-Emperor should exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy in regard to the accused in this case. Such a step, the journal feels convinced, will produce even a more satisfactory effect upon the public mind than the release of the accused in the Khulna gang case did, because the number of persons involved in this case is much larger than in the Khulna case, and these are recruited from practically every part of East Bengal. When the Khulna accused were left off the journal predicted that this exercise of clemency on the part of the Government would be very much appreciated and would have a very salutary effect upon the accused themselves and others of their way of thinking, if such there were. The event has entirely justified our prediction and has wholly falsified the prophecy of those Anglo-Indian papers which warned the authorities against the consequences of what they were pleased to call the Government's misplaced clemency. What is necessary is a little courage, and His Excellency the Viceroy has shown that he does not lack this supreme and indispensable element of statesmanship. The journal sincerely hopes that His Excellency will recommend to His Gracious Majesty the step it has suggested, and that His Majesty himself, who has already given proof of his benignity and statesmanship, will be pleased to accept its humble suggestion.

1513. Discussing the subject of the illness of Nawab Bahadur Salimulla of Dacca, a correspondent of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the Nawab wrote to the authorities, regretting his inability to attend the Coronation Durbar owing to the extremely bad state of his health. He was indeed so ill that he could not come down and join the usual prayer (*Nowmāz*) meetings that are held in his house. All the same, he has been obliged to proceed to Delhi. When he left his house he was so weak that he could not walk and had to be carried in an invalid chair to the railway train from his carriage. And what is it that has made his presence at Delhi so imperative? Well, it is said that the object of his being dragged to Delhi is to head a deputation, which has been arranged to wait upon Lord Crewe, with a view to support the Partition of Bengal.

The correspondent does not give the names of the members who will compose the alleged deputation. But he suspects that such independent Hindu noblemen of the New Province as the Maharaja of Nattore and the Raja of Dighapatia will not be included among the deputationists. The journal earnestly trusts that Lord Crewe will not be influenced by the opinion of such interested parties as the Nawab and the like, who, it is well known, have no individualities of their own, but echo only official views in such an important matter as the dismemberment of Bengal which has convulsed the whole of India.

1514. The *Bengalee*, writing on the subject of the King-Emperor and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, remarks as follows:—
The King-Emperor and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It was a most appropriate thing for India's Grand Old Man, than whom no other single individual is better fitted to represent the people of this country, more especially the educated community, to have sent a message of welcome to Their Majesties on their landing in Bombay. The message was couched in appropriate words and was sent through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. What is worthy of note is the reply sent by the King-Emperor himself through his Private Secretary. It is a touching note entirely worthy of Their Majesties and of the illustrious recipient.

Mr. Naoroji's message was sent on his own behalf, but His Majesty was evidently aware that Mr. Naoroji was a representative citizen of Bombay—as indeed of the rest of India—if ever there was one, and in replying to his note the Private Secretary did not think it unnecessary to inform him that Their Majesties were greatly touched by the reception accorded to them by the people of Bombay. This is a fine stroke; and the reference in the concluding lines to Mr. Naoroji's health, coupled with the expression of a hope that his old age may be blessed with peace and happiness, is even finer. The journal has no

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doubt the sentiments expressed in the King's message to Mr. Naoroji will appeal powerfully to the hearts of Mr. Naoroji's countrymen. His Majesty evidently possesses, among other superior gifts, that of teaching men's hearts.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th Dec. 1911.

1515. The *Indian Mirror* observes that it is being remarked by influential Indian representatives present at Delhi that the presentation of the address to His Majesty should have been entrusted to the Indian member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, which would have been more in accord with Indian sentiment, although against the rules of official redtapism.

BENGALUR,
9th Dec. 1911.

1516. A correspondent of the *Bangalore* states:—"Would you kindly inform the journal whether it would be constitutional for the King-Emperor to confer on his eldest son the title of Crown Prince of India or Prince of India? Such a title bestowed at the present moment on the heir to the Throne would undoubtedly be warmly appreciated by the millions who inhabit this land, prince or peasant, and it would certainly do much to knit the two people closer together than they are at the present time. The suggestion is a good one and deserves every consideration."

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th Dec. 1911.

1517. The *Indian Mirror* states there is a rumour afloat that in the course of the hearing of a civil suit at Hooghly, it was ascertained that a man had paid Rs. 500 for the purchase of snakes of various kinds from the Nepal frontier, and that the snakes were required for the purpose of lard being extracted from them by boiling to be used in adulterating *ghes* for human consumption. If the report is true, a prompt enquiry, in the editor's opinion, should be instituted by the proper authorities as to whether or not the practice obtains elsewhere. It is revolting to have to think that some of us, he remarks, are possibly eating snake lard under the notion that it is *ghes*.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
9th Dec. 1911.

1518. Commenting on His Majesty's reply to the address presented to him on entry into Delhi, the *Hindoo Patriot* remarks:—The principal point, however, in this connection, is the prosperity of the people; this is a matter upon which divergent views are expressed from time to time. For while the wealth of the country has certainly greatly increased by the great commerce which now flows in and out of India, and which is one of the blessings brought in the train of British rule in India, there is likewise, on the other hand, much poverty of a gruesome kind among the masses of the people, and which appears to be the invariable accompaniment of the civilisation of the West. Now that the topic of boons is prominently to the fore, and when His Majesty in a few days more at Delhi is expected to make a pronouncement by which the people in India will be materially benefited, it would be as well that something were heard from His Majesty which would go to enhance the prosperity of the agricultural classes. They form the backbone of the masses of the people in an agricultural country, and anything accomplished for their betterment will surely tend to that greater contentment of the people of India which His Majesty wished they would enjoy under his rule.

COMRADE,
9th Dec. 1911.

1519. The *Comrade* says that it received some time ago a copy of the humble petition of Munmtaz Hussain, Sub-Officer, Betwa Canal, Jhansi Division, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The facts disclosed therein and vouched for by official records tell a sad tale of petty despotism in the most Bahadur of all bureaucracies in India.

What has moved the journal to write is the fact that such cases of bullying are unhappily of a somewhat frequent occurrence in the United Provinces, and it feels that the matter should forcibly be brought to the notice of higher authorities in the year of the Coronation Durbar for redress of an only too general grievance.

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th Dec. 1911.

1520. A correspondent to the *Indian Mirror* writes as follows:—"Now that the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are taking great care to remove the inconveniences of the poor and ignorant 3rd class passengers by appointing a Passenger Superintendent, will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your much-esteemed

journal, to invite their attention to the worst kind of sweetmeats that are now being sold in the station for the use of the passengers. The sweets are not at all made of *ghae* (clarified butter), and their bad smell is enough to cause disease to the consumers. I think it will not be out of place to suggest that if a good confectionery stall is established in a suitable place within the station compound, this crying need of the passengers in general will surely be removed. A native refreshment room in good style is also very badly wanted in the station, where the passengers who cannot afford to pay higher charges of an English refreshment room may have refreshment at moderate charges. Will the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities kindly see their way to remove these long-felt difficulties of the passengers at an early date? This will certainly be a move in the right direction.

1521. The *Bengalee* says that according to an Associated Press telegram from Delhi, "the Viceroy has paid return visits to the Chiefs who had the honour of being received in the King's camp on Thursday last." This is exactly as it should be. Lord Curzon's failure to return the visits of the Princes in 1902 was adversely commented upon at the time, and very naturally gave rise to a feeling of dissatisfaction among the Chiefs themselves. Any other Viceroy than Lord Curzon would have seen the supreme impropriety of the departure he was making from established usage, and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that Lord Hardinge has gone back upon the precedent created by Lord Curzon. The journal sincerely hopes Lord Curzon's mistake will never be repeated. There is absolutely no question that the Chiefs are entitled, as a matter alike of right and of courtesy, to have their visits returned by the representatives of the Paramount Power with whom their relations are governed by treaty. As the Nizam very appropriately reminded Lord Curzon, His Highness was the King-Emperor's ally.

1522. A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Sir,—Would you permit me to suggest that a park, bigger than Eden Gardens in the suburbs of Calcutta should commemorate the visit of the King-Emperor? So much money shall be—I had nearly written wasted—but shall say—spent in fun and *tamashes*, that something can certainly be spared for a permanent memorial.

"There are several sites where 300 or 400 acres may be reserved for a park. One suitable site would be Bagmari between Ultadanga Road and Maniktola Main Road, east of the Circular Canal and west of the Railway; another site would be between Narauldanga Road and Maniktola Main Road, and between the Canal and the Railway line; the third site would be at Tangra, east of the Railway line; the fourth would be on the west of Ballyganj station between Gariahat Road and Railway line; the fifth site would be between Dhakuria Road and the Railway line, east of Russa South.

"Sir, will you kindly bring my suggestion to the notice of the Chairman and Commissioners of Calcutta Municipality and members of the Calcutta Improvement Trust?"

1523. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that after all the *Batr-Id* did not pass off, as devoutly hoped and wished, without any hitch, and publishes a report of certain incidents at Meerut supplied by an "Eye-witness" to the *Punjabes*. It would appear that but for the promptitude and firmness of the Joint-Magistrate, very serious results would have followed, for hundreds of Muhammadans and Hindus were strung up to fever heat of fury and bent on mischief. It is no doubt a matter of regret that in spite of the Joint-Magistrate's order to the contrary, a cow was slaughtered, while several Muhammadan policemen, placed there on sentry duty, looked on unconcerned. The importance of this side issue of the affair should by no means be lost on the authorities, because discipline in the police force should always be the first consideration. The journal hopes there would be no further trouble in this connection.

1524. Commenting on the title of Rajaship conferred on Rai Kishori Lall Goswain Bahadur, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* thinks this is due to the munificent donation that the new Raja's family has made in connection with the water-works at Serampore. It is glad that a K. C. I. E. has been

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INDIAN MIRROR,
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Title conferred on Rai Kishori
Lall Goswain Bahadur.

bestowed on Babu Rajendra Nath Mukherji, Sheriff, and he has secured it no doubt by dint of his merit and business capacity. Mr. Chitambar of the Central Province has also deservedly been honoured with a K. C. I. E. for his public services to his native province. Mr. S. P. Sinha is, however, nowhere, though a C. S. I. has been conferred on Mr. Ali Imam, his successor, as Law Member. The titles have very properly been rained mostly on Europeans, official and non-official. Indeed, the *Patika* wishes they had monopolised all of them. Mr. Lawson, Editor of the *Madras Mail*, has, it says, succeeded in capturing a C. I. E. The journal is sorry that the services of the editor of the *Statesman* have been utterly ignored. It is also a remarkable fact that none of the Moderates in the Congress Camp, who rallied round the official banner at the call of Lord Morley, have been fortunate enough to secure even a Rai Bahadurship.

RECEIVED
DECEMBER
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1911. Commenting on the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's important declaration, the *Bengalee* writes:—Thus the Bengali-speaking community are to be placed under one and the same administration, and so the earnest and insistent prayer of a whole nation, uttered from thousands of public meetings and voiced by millions of our people, has at last been granted, in the abundance of Royal grace and favour. The journal has no hesitation in saying that the annals of modern India do not present a wiser or more brilliant or more far-reaching act of statesmanship than that which history will record to the credit of His Majesty King George the Fifth. It has been left to him to give effect to a Parliamentary Statute which was passed so far back as 1888 and which up till now has been permitted to remain in abeyance. The whole of Bengal and, the journal may add, the whole of India will receive this Royal message, uniting the Sundered Provinces, with an outburst of enthusiastic gratitude such as has never been equalled within living memory. Once again peace, contentment and happiness will reign throughout the length and breadth of these Provinces, the root-cause of the unrest will disappear, and only so much of it will remain as, in the words of Lord Minto, is healthy and useful for purposes of national progress. The Bengali public will watch with great interest and attention the details of the scheme of territorial redistribution, and the journal has no doubt that Lord Hardinge, always responsive to the call of public opinion, will make the necessary distribution according to the wishes of those most concerned. What the people of Bengal have always prayed for—what they have most strenuously insisted upon—is that no portion of the Bengali-speaking population should be separated from the rest. With reference to the boon announced by His Excellency the Viceroy, the journal welcomes the accession to the educational grant and it trusts that the policy in this respect inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy will be followed and developed by those who succeed him in that high office. The journal rejoices to find that its Indian soldiers are henceforth to be the recipients of the Victoria Cross, from which they have been hitherto excluded. Altogether the Royal visit has proved, as the journal fully anticipated it would, the beginning of a new era of peace and conciliation which it hopes and trusts will grow and expand with the coming years until, in the fullness of time, it attains in full measure the enjoyment of those civic rights which are the birthright of every British subject and every citizen of the great Empire over which His Majesty presides with such consummate wisdom and beneficence. The 12th of December will henceforth be a red-letter day in India's annals, and the journal is confident it will be properly celebrated.

H. C. HUNT,

Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW.

The 10th December 1911.

B. B. Press—18-12-11—420X—100—C. W.